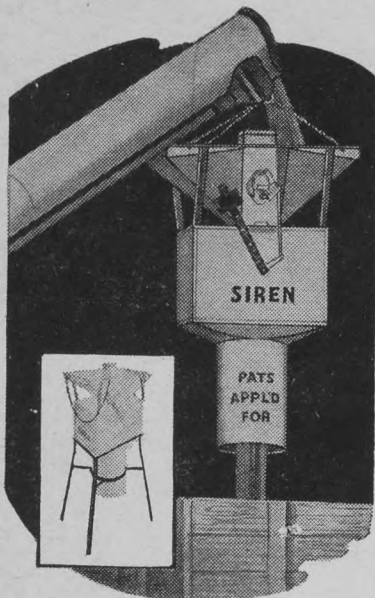


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GENERAL SCIENCE

THE Country GUIDE

THREE DAY LOAN

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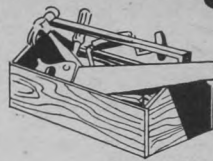
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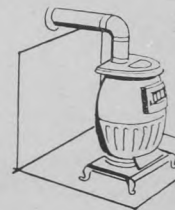
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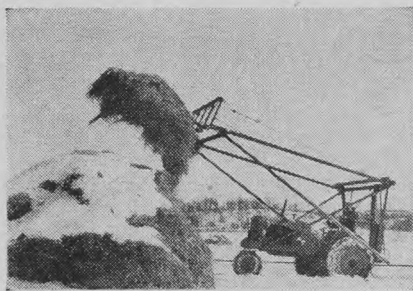
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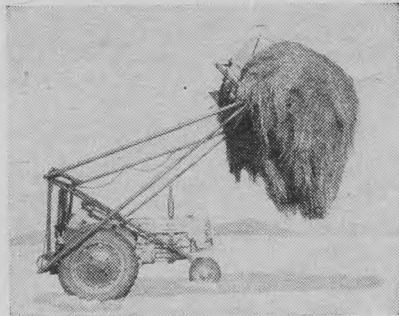
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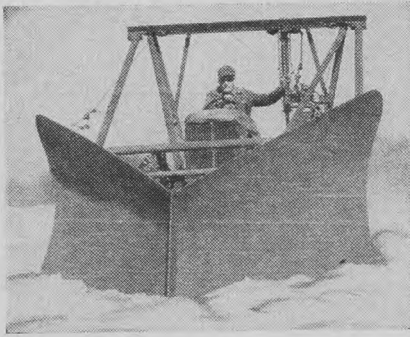
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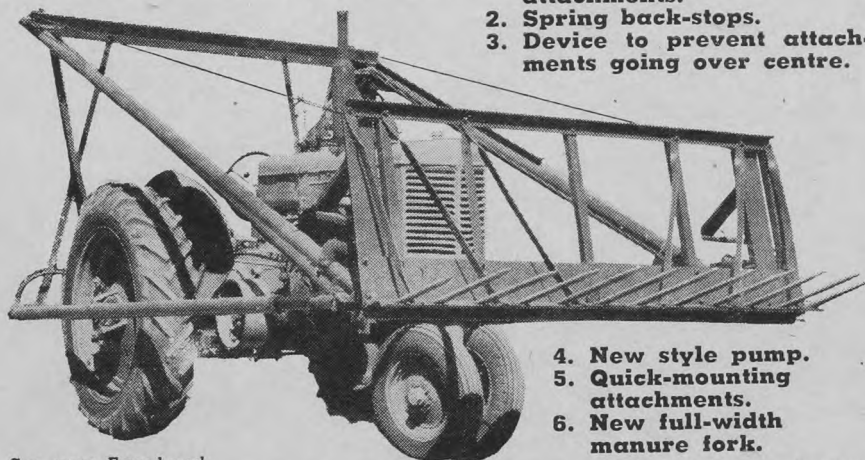
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Under The Peace Tower

THIS has been the fumblingest parliament Ottawa has ever seen. When the Liberals were returned last June with the greatest majority recorded since Confederation, everybody figured they might stay in power for as long as a generation. Today, a little over four months after parliament met, many wonder if the St. Laurent government could be elected at all, if the elections took place tomorrow.

Let the historian chronicle all the bumbles as he may. We can only record a few of them. Perhaps the first and foremost on the list, in the opinion of the general public, has been the handling of the Combines Report. In this, Hon. Stuart Garson, who came like a Lochinvar out of the west to assume the spectacular portfolio of Justice, now finds himself, not astride a gallant steed, but himself a goat, with half of Canada on his back. In this, he becomes the errand boy for Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who was really the man who stifled the report. But the sad fact is that we have the spectacle of the Minister of Justice breaking the law. Mr. Garson, six years premier of Manitoba, is the subject of jibes, and sneering queries from other sides of the house:

"When are they going to arrest Mr. Garson?"

Here is the man who has power of life and death over people, who can say if a man can be hanged or if he can be saved, and today of him it is said: "Will the attorney general of Ontario arrest him?" Naturally you know and I know that Hon. Dana Porter, timid Attorney General of Ontario, is not going to make a pinch. But the ridicule is melting down the prestige of this once great man.

WE sort of made a hash of Operation Eagle, and the Department of National Defence, which rushed the press so unctiously up to Whitehorse from the doings, have been squawking ever since.

They did the manly thing with the navy rhubarb, in producing the special report, and showed that they realized that there was plenty rotten in the Canadian Navy. So after a three days' stench, that passed. The belief is that the high brass in the Canadian Navy now now on will talk Canadian, and not put on an accent you could cut with a knife. One day a fellow from Three Hills, Alberta, talks like a fellow from Three Hills, Alberta. But give him one little bit of gold on his sleeve and he sounds as silly as Willie from Piccadilly.

OF course, the rentals business has hit the eastern taxpayer hard. Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, announced rental increases. Now as I see it, these increases could have been justified. Instead, the government has weaseled around ever since. Realizing they have a hot potato on their hands, they have tossed it in vain at the provinces, for the hot air from the provincial premiers has wafted the hot potato right back in Abbott's lap again.



I shall not talk of the timing, just before Christmas. But this rentals thing should have been properly sold. The way to do it was to get out and say that this represented a return to private enterprise. Since the electors voted for a government representing private enterprise, then obviously the sooner rents were uncontrolled, the better. Instead of taking a manly, vigorous course, and selling rent controls, the government has been about as aggressive as a Lame Duck Congress.

The Film Board business is a comedy of errors, except that it spells tragedy to some. First, we have the red scare, the screening of employees, our pussyfoot gestapo. That's a whole theme in itself. Then we have Ross McLean, Film Board Commissioner, presenting a paper before the Royal Commission on Arts, Sciences, etc. This paper, the minister, Hon. Robert Winters, promptly repudiates. Then when asked in parliament, why he didn't stand up for his man, or else prevent him from speaking, Handsome Bob says he likes individuality of expression. Then he fires McLean. Before they can plug things up, Ralph Foster, the No. 2 at the Film Board, quits. Then the government utters an appeal, urging all the N.E.B. personnel to stay, just after they have put the boots to their top men. How crazy can you get?

They eased John Grierson out because after his colorful, toe-tramping regime, they wanted a play-safe, make-no-noise man. In Ross McLean they got that. He kept as quiet as a mouse, was ideal. Mr. McLean plays the government game. Then they bounce him. You add it up; it doesn't make sense to me.

One time they admit in parliament that they do not trust their own Film Board to take pictures, then the next day, George Drew laughs at them for letting the same Film Board people in to take pictures in very very hush-hush Chalk River Atom

Turn to page 64

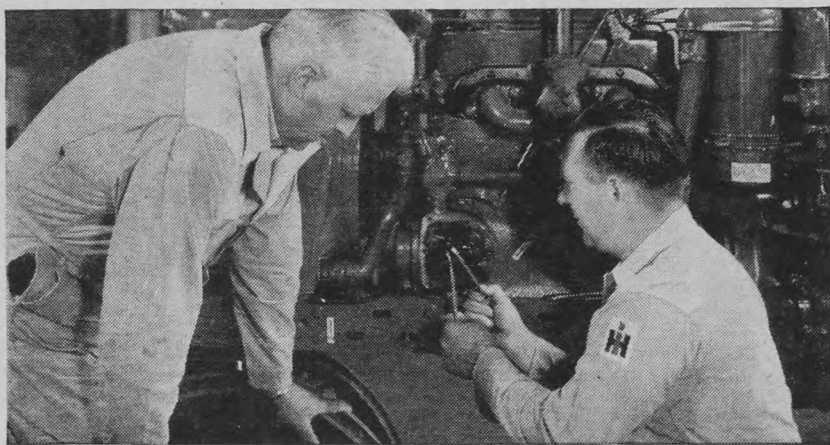
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How to make your tractor run like new next spring

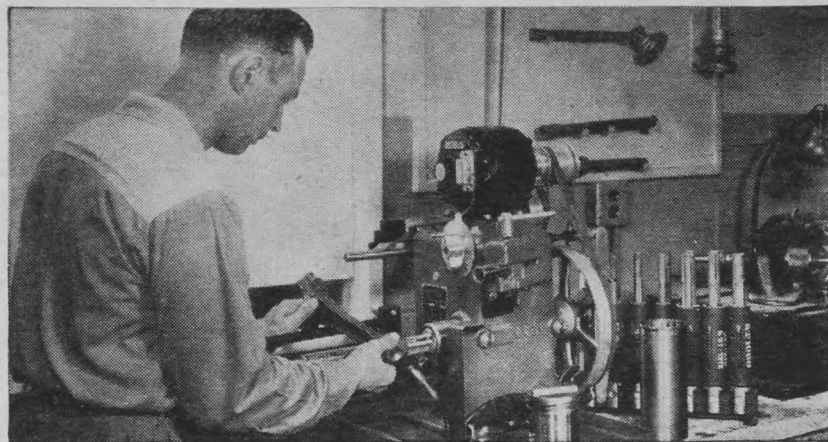


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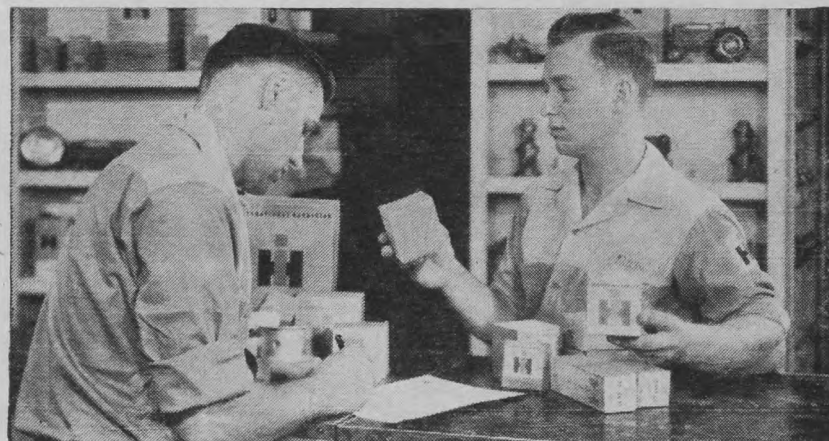
2. IH-APPROVED TOOLS.

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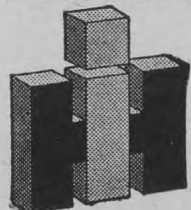
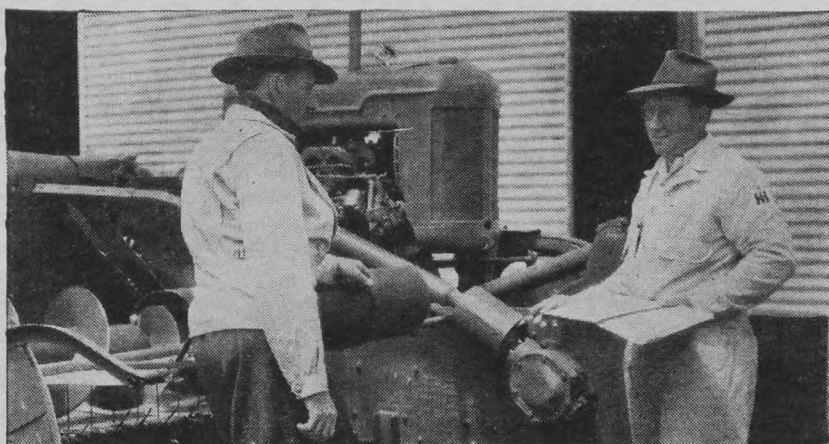
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MARKETS

NOW THE PROBLEM

Diminishing of British food contracts, except for wheat and cheese, gave delegates to the Annual Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference much to think about

by H. S. FRY

“WE do appear to be at or near the cross-roads, where a plan based on government-to-government sales cannot be continued.”

I have seen, somewhere, a collection of comments and opinions entitled “Famous Last Words.” These were in all cases literally the last words of persons who have departed this life. But for this vital difference, the words which begin this article might be added to them, since they constitute, in effect, a historic utterance. Actually they were the last words of the official statement given to the Dominion-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa, in December, by the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture for Canada.

If one believed that, lacking peace, the world is virtually committed to a protracted period of inter-governmental dealing, because trade between individuals cannot be trusted sufficiently at this stage in the affairs of men, then Mr. Gardiner's words have an ominous meaning. If, on the other hand, what the world needs (as some profess to believe) is less “interference” by governments with the essential dealings between buyers and sellers, then perhaps they ought to be welcomed. It is safe to say, however, that to the Canadian farmer they have no welcome sound. What Mr. Gardiner was telling delegates to the Conference was that Britain did not want to buy any Canadian farm products in 1950, except wheat and cheese.

The Minister went further. He told the conference what he had told a gathering in Brantford, Ontario, during the previous week, and had repeated in the House of Commons on the previous Saturday, that Canada was being deliberately squeezed out of the British market for Canadian



Top Dominion Department of Agriculture officials at the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference, Ottawa (left to right): Dr. J. G. Bouchard, assistant deputy; Dr. G. H. S. Barton, special adviser to the minister; Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture; A. M. Shaw, chairman Agricultural Prices Support Board (chairman); Dr. J. G. Taggart, deputy minister.

food products. His actual words at Brantford, in part, were:

“Prior to the Second World War Canada was the chief supplier to the United Kingdom, of apples and wheat, and an important supplier of pork, cheese, beef and other commodities. During the war Canada became the chief supplier of pork, eggs and cheese, and a very considerable supplier of beef, milk, beans and other foods.

“Until the fall of 1947, we had every reason to believe that our efforts to supply the British at low cost to them had been appreciated. We believe that the British people still appreciate both our service and our foods.

“During the past two years a very decided official effort has been made to drive every one of these products, excepting wheat, off the British market.

“Now that the four-year contract is drawing to a close, an effort is being made to drive off a considerable part of our wheat as well.

“The farmers of Canada have been able to stand up under this deliberate onslaught only through the increased purchasing power provided (in our domestic market) . . . when one is convinced that the other party to the trade has made up his mind he is not going to buy anything from us that he can avoid buying, free exchange is impossible.”

I CAN recall in previous conferences very little of this direct criticism of the British Government. Mr. Gardiner defended his banquet statement vigorously in Parliament afterwards and more than once before the Conference delegates. He admitted Britain's dollar problem, but contended that this in no way invalidated his statement. It was clear that he meant it. His reasons for making it in such a forthright manner, however,

may well have been a compound of disappointment at seeing the British market closed so nearly to all Canadian farm products, and a hard-hitting attempt to continue at least the bacon contract in some measure, coupled with a personal dislike for some powerful forces within the British cabinet.

Whatever combination his reasons may have assumed, the fact remains that Britain's reluctance to commit herself to dollar purchases from Canada which she considers in any sense unnecessary, provided an atmosphere for the conference which might well have degenerated into one of unrelieved gloom. It appears that British negotiators had entered upon the contract discussions with a sum of around \$600 million as their absolute limit for purchases of goods of all kinds from Canada during 1950. Of this amount, something like \$300 million represented British earned dollars available and set aside for this purpose. In addition the balance of the Canadian loan, released to Britain at the rate of \$10 million per month, would provide a further \$120 million during the year; and the \$175 million allocated to Britain by ECA for the purchase of Canadian wheat during the last year of the four-year wheat contract would complete the total. Britain had set aside about \$27 million for purchase of cheese in North America. Canada could pretty well have as much of this as her cheese surplus would use up, but nothing whatever had been allocated for bacon, pork or eggs. For eggs the Minister held out no hope whatever. The British egg contract was ended completely and the last of the 46-million-dozen contract secured last year would be purchased perhaps even while the Conference was sitting. This left the Canadian poultry producer pretty much on his own, as from December 15.

The British did not feel themselves able to buy any Canadian bacon, but under considerable pressure they were at least willing to consider a postponement of some wheat deliveries from the 1949 crop year and to substitute bacon for wheat, provided the substitution would also include some fish and soft wood. The British attached very great importance to imports of raw materials for industry, which could be profitably processed and manufactured in Britain so as to earn further dollars. Food, except for wheat, they could purchase in soft currency or sterling countries. The Canadian farmer was, in truth, being squeezed out of the British market. In her extremity Britain was calling upon all her reserves of skill in international trading, knowing that it is the declared intention of the U.S. Congress to stop the flow of Marshall Plan dollars by 1952.

THE many reports on individual commodities and on the general international and domestic economic situation, which had been prepared in readiness for the Conference, were not altogether gloomy. The outlook for 1950 seems to promise a greater farm production as compared with 1949, a continued high level of the supplies needed by farmers (due to some reduction in export outlet for these), and a continued high-level demand within Canada for farm products. In addition, it is anticipated that prices of goods and services purchased by farmers will move (Turn to page 40)



Prairie delegates at Ottawa. Front row (left to right): F. H. Newcombe, director of extension, Alta.; D. H. MacCallum, dairy commissioner, Alta.; G. Church, president, United Farmers of Alberta; O. S. Longman, deputy minister of agriculture, Alta.; W. J. Parker, president, Manitoba Pool Elevators; J. R. Bell, deputy minister of agriculture, Man.; Hon. J. C. Bell, minister of agriculture, Man. Back row: W. H. Horner, field crops commissioner, Sask.; H. S. Hanna, dairy commissioner, Sask.; M. E. Hartnett, deputy minister of agriculture, Sask.; Hon. T. C. Nollet, minister of agriculture, Sask.; J. H. Wesson, president, Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers; G. W. Robertson, secretary, Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers; R. C. Brown, first vice-president, United Grain Growers, Winnipeg.



It was big Laws Turner who sat by the fireside telling it sweet to Bridie.

BIG Laws Turner and Wiley Winters were heading in to New Canaan to cut loose at the weekly frolic. They wore their new store clothes and they had a square bottle between them. It was Saturday afternoon and they were looking for a bit of sport along the way.

At a brush-grown bend in the river they came suddenly upon young Shadow Wyitt, fishing. The startled look on his thin, fey face tickled their ginny humor and the pair stopped for some horseplay.

"Well, well, well, if it ain't ol' walkin' Shadow hisself," guffawed big Laws in his foghorn voice that sounded as if he were hailing a neighbor in the next forty. "Howdy. Any bites?"

Shadow did not answer.

"I said Howdy," Laws bellowed.

"Hai," said Shadow huskily.

"Goin' in to the frolic tonight, Shadow?"

"Reckon not," said Shadow miserably. His voice was weak and shaky, his Adam's apple bobbed up and down in his thin neck. He knew what was coming and he yearned for the quiet of the deep woods.

Shadow was a piney-woods boy not yet eighteen, but already over six feet tall; so scantling thin that it had earned him his name in the region. Timber-bred and motherless and used all his life to lonely places, he was wild as a lynx-cat and shy as the brown willow wren which folk only hear and never see. People down in New Canaan caught only fleeting glimpses of him streaking through the woods like a hunted stag. They said that the woods had closed in around Shadow Wyitt. Some said that he wasn't quite right, for often when come upon suddenly like now, his eyes had the wild look of a trapped animal. Certain it was that he was strange and skittish, and breathed easy only when the green of the thickets was all around him in easy touch.

"You'd ought to come, Shadow," big Laws roared. "Why it's Saturday evenin'. They'll be no end of hi-jinks in town tonight."

Shadow said nothing, but Laws knew how such backing hacked him.

"Dancin' all night at Town Hall, heaps o' pretty women. We got our gals all picked. You come along with us an' we'll toll you one outside—a reel good-looker. Be the makin' of you, boy . . ."

shouted. "That's why I can't get nowhere with her t'late. Shadow's cuttin' me out."

They both roared at that. Shadow shook with a sick heat, a well nigh intolerable anger that Bridie Simes' name should be bandied about by such lips. No man in the region could fill him with such a peril of disquiet as big Laws Turner, and Laws seemed to know it. Shadow stuck his line in his pocket and made to pass on upstream, but Laws was in the way. Shadow turned to slip by in the thickets.

"Huup, not hardly!" Wiley blocked his way there, his big hand reaching for Shadow's arm. "We ain't through talkin' to you, boy."

"Aw, aw," cautioned Laws in mock concern. "Handle him right easy, Wiley. Apt to break him up, he's that sad-off an' thin."

Shadow jerked away. He waded out in the

**Illustrated by
Gordon Collins**

Wiley Winters whooped and slapped his thigh. Shadow flushed like a girl. He averted his gaze and began nervously winding in his line.

"Ol' Shadow-boy ain't int'rested, seems like. Bet he's got him a secret gal somewheres in the woods. Who is she, Shadow, a high yaller? Leave us in on it."

Shadow watched them furtively, winding his line round a peg. He was trembling with an actual fear—not of the men themselves, but of the bluster and sting of their bellicose voices, the coarse impact of their lewd jibes. He recoiled like a sensitive, wild thing from the sheer loudness of it.

"Shadow's savin' his lovin' for that sorrel-headed Bridie Simes, they say," cackled Wiley.

"Pshaw, yes! I should a' knowed that," Laws

was out of sight their yells and laughter followed him.

SHADOW, whose real name was Clem, lived with his father in a shake-covered cabin at the edge of the marshland. For years father and son had earned all they ate and wore and spent, by trapping winters in the swamp woods.

Fall had come again and the woods were dressing for it. Frost-fires blazed along all the hardwood ridges. Fur was getting prime and Shadow and his father began setting out their winter line. They were rounding home one day when they encountered Fiddling Eif Simes out hunting with his old squirrel gun. Fiddling Eif was a gaunt, bent man with vague blue eyes, not much of a woodsman, not much of anything. He excelled in but one thing, the making of sweet music on his fiddle, for which he was famed for a hundred miles around.

"How do, Eif," called the elder Wyitt and rested his gun to talk. "You're lookin' a mite poorly to what you was, seems."

An observer might have thought it strange that Shadow should go shy and diffident before this stranger, coloring up almost as if it was a young lady that had suddenly confronted them.

"Aye, an' no wonder," said Eif Simes. "Things ain't been worse for us in twenty year. Broke an arm back in the spring. Patched my acre 'way too late. Hardly a sprig o' garden truck we saw an' the drought took most o' that. We made out mostly on fish an' meal, July on to fall."

"No call," Jed Wyitt cried. "Next time you come along by our place. We've always somethin' smoked to hand."

"Thanks, but we never yet come to passin' the hat around. Well, I'll tell ye the rest. We might a' starved back there in the summer if it hadn't been for the truck some neighbor or other took to leavin' at times on our stoop. A funny thing, that. 'Twas mostly left by night. Sometimes 'twas vittles; a brace o' squirrels or rabbits or a fat quail, clean out o' season. Or a duck. As if they knew our needs, me laid up with a bad arm an' all. Other times 'twould be a prime fur or some queer oddments from the deep woods. Flowers left with 'em at times, an' once a fine fox skin an' some plumes from some rare bird. Oh, 'twas queer. Old Grammer Bates was plumb scairt for a time. Called it a visitation. But young Bridie, my daughter, loved all them things. Kept 'em all in a box. Claims she knows where they come from, too, but she won't tell . . . I don't know. For a time there I was thinkin' . . ." Eif paused to eye his listeners; then what he was about to say died on his lips.

The Wyitts signified little interest in the long wordy account; they simply heard it out. Shadow had squatted down and was tinkering with the breech of his rifle.

"Well, one way an' another we made out," Fiddling Eif went on. "Then a few days back, young Laws Turner came by our place, grinning friendly an' luggin' half a deer over his shoulder. Smoked meat, 'twas; must a' been shot back in open season. Laws asked if he could go down cellar an' hang it up for a spell. Hadn't

a place to keep it. Offered us half the meat. Well, I was glad enough. 'Twas a year since we'd tasted venison, so I sent him on down. By gravy, it's good to get the taste of strong meat again. We're doin' nicely now, but that venison's made me think a lot. Made me wonder about that other truck."

"'Twan't Laws Turner left it," pronounced the elder Wyitt categorically. "Man's meaner'n a shote. Always was."

"Anyhow, it's all had me guessin'." When Eif had said good-bye and moved off over the ridge, Shadow came abruptly to life. The boy turned suddenly, ran to the top of the rise and cried after the departing hunter:

"You watch out for Laws Turner an' that venison, Mr. Simes! That feller's deppity to the deer warden. I know!"

His voice rang loudly along the wooden slope, raising an echo in the far (Turn to page 59)

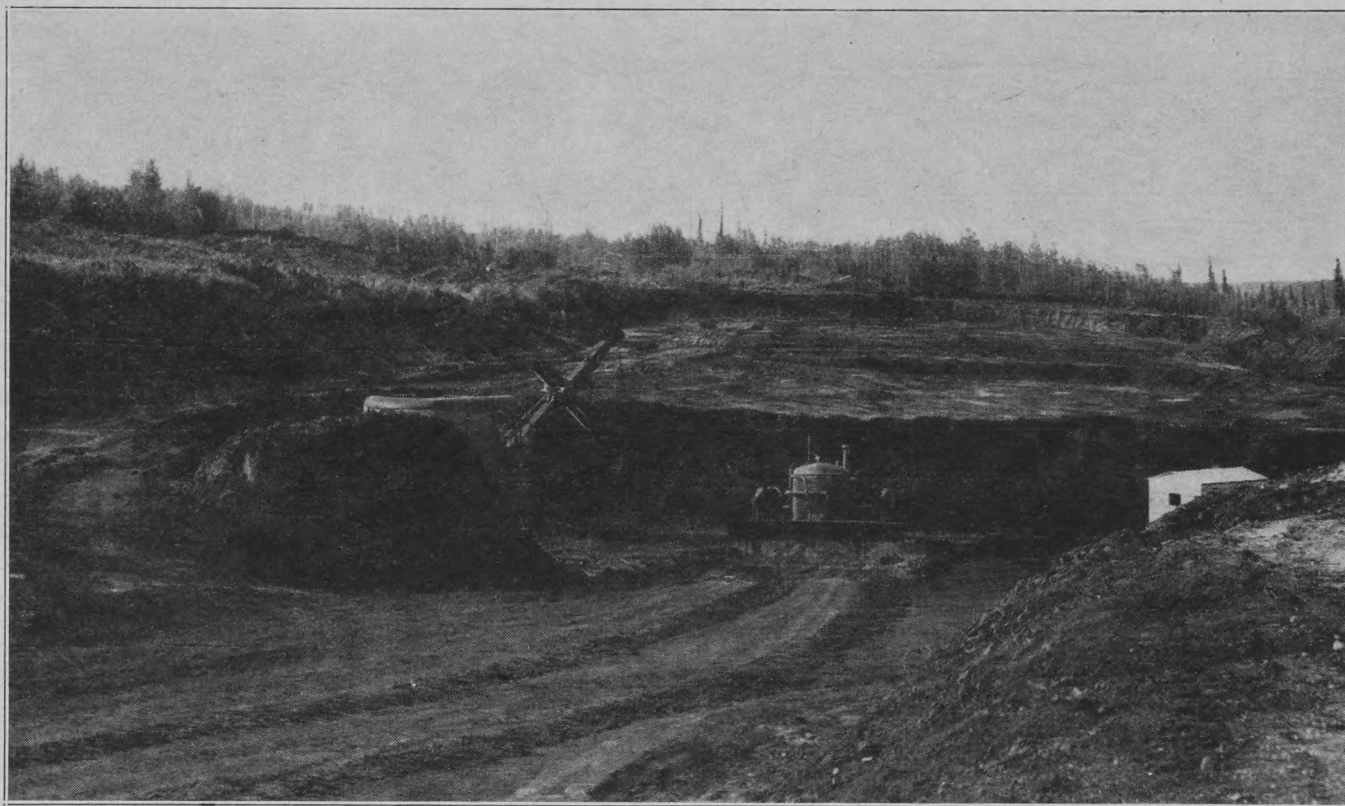
Gift of the Woods

Timber-bred and motherless Clem, not yet eighteen, was accustomed to lonely places. He was as wild as a lynx and shy as a brown willow wren yet he brought his gifts to Bridie Simes

by PAUL ANNIXTER

stream where they would not follow in their Saturday night clothes. Once he stumbled on the slippery rocks and almost fell. Laws and Wiley whooped at that till they like to have torn out chunks of throat with each yell. They purely didn't know how they were going to stand it, it was that funny. They just had to flop down on the bank.

Fifty feet upstream Shadow stepped ashore and the thickets swallowed him up. But even after he



The open pit at Bitumont from which tar sands are being dug. The deposit is 165 feet deep and will yield 125,000 barrels of oil per acre.

JOHN PATRICK
GILLESE

recounts the latest developments in exploiting

The Fabulous Sands of McMurray

IN a province already oil-dizzy, the discovery of a new "hot-water process" for extracting oil from tar sands has again focussed the spotlight on the fabulous fields at McMurray, Alberta. This is the only place in the world where "open pit" or surface mining of oil is feasible; and below the strange, oozing wastes, some 300 miles north-east of Edmonton and 500 miles below the Arctic circle, lies what the federal government describes as "the greatest known oil reserves on the face of the earth." Their own geologists estimate the capacity of these bituminous sands as 100,000,000,000 tons, while the U.S. Bureau of Mines puts the figure at 2½ times that, or 250,000,000,000 tons. Fresh geological estimates this year reckon the reserve may even be twice this latter figure!

These astronomical figures can best be imagined by comparisons. Gordon Smith of Queen's University, evaluating the McMurray sands as early as 1919, calculated there was enough gasoline alone below the tar sands "to supply the whole world for the next 2,000 years." By comparison again, normal oil fields, such as Oklahoma and Turner Valley, have a life-span of approximately half a century. Turner Valley, once the second largest oilfield in the British Commonwealth was discovered in 1914. Today, slowly but surely, it is drying up. At the peak of production, it gave Canadians 90

per cent of all the nation's home-produced oil, yielding 10 million barrels a year, with a daily output of 30,000 barrels. In 1946, the Valley yielded only 6,371,572 barrels—a daily average of 19,555 barrels, and a drop of 917,747 barrels over the 1945 production. Nostalgic as it seems, the Valley is destined to move into the "ghost-well" category, with so many of its American counterparts. In years to come, the new fabulous fields of Leduc and Redwater, though restricted by cautious conservation measures, will undoubtedly fade into oblivion, too.

But the tar sands? Legend has it that the oil on the Athabaska will be there forever; and government experts tell me, "It would take one refinery producing at the rate of 10,000 barrels daily, thousands of years to deplete the known supply."

Covering a proven 30,000 square miles, the visible field extends from McMurray 80 miles north along the Athabaska River to a distance of 30 miles on either side. The great thickness of the dark brown sands (165 feet at Bitumont) has been tested by outcroppings and bore holes, some of them containing more than 125,000 barrels per acre. To the naked eye of the visitor, they stretch endlessly into the distance, their "asphalt odor" strong in the northern air.

Science remains puzzled as to whether the oil is native to the

sands or whether it migrated there from vast underground reservoirs millions of years ago. Alberta's Department of Economic Affairs has "body" for the legend of "the bottomless sands" in the findings and reports of competent geologists who believe that somewhere in the huge "circle" of Alberta oil wells there is—to quote the Hon. A. J. Hooke—"a pool so vast as to make existing oilfields of the world fade into insignificance." McMurray is the farthest point north on the imaginary circle; and possibly that pool feeds the tar sands. Certain it is that ancient trees and life forms found in the old quarry pits have interested scientists as far away as Harvard, and some day the exact origin of these mysterious bituminous sands may be unveiled for mankind's interest.

MEANWHILE, two factors—apparently simple on the surface—have held back development of these oil-soaked wastes. The first (and easiest overcome) is the problem of transporting the oil. The one that has been a headache from the beginning, though, is the task of separating the oil from the tar which is so viscous that it sometimes clogs the power shovel loading from the pit.

"Discovering" an oilfield has, in the past, always been the most expensive labor connected with the petroleum industry. At McMurray, there has never been that difficulty. The first

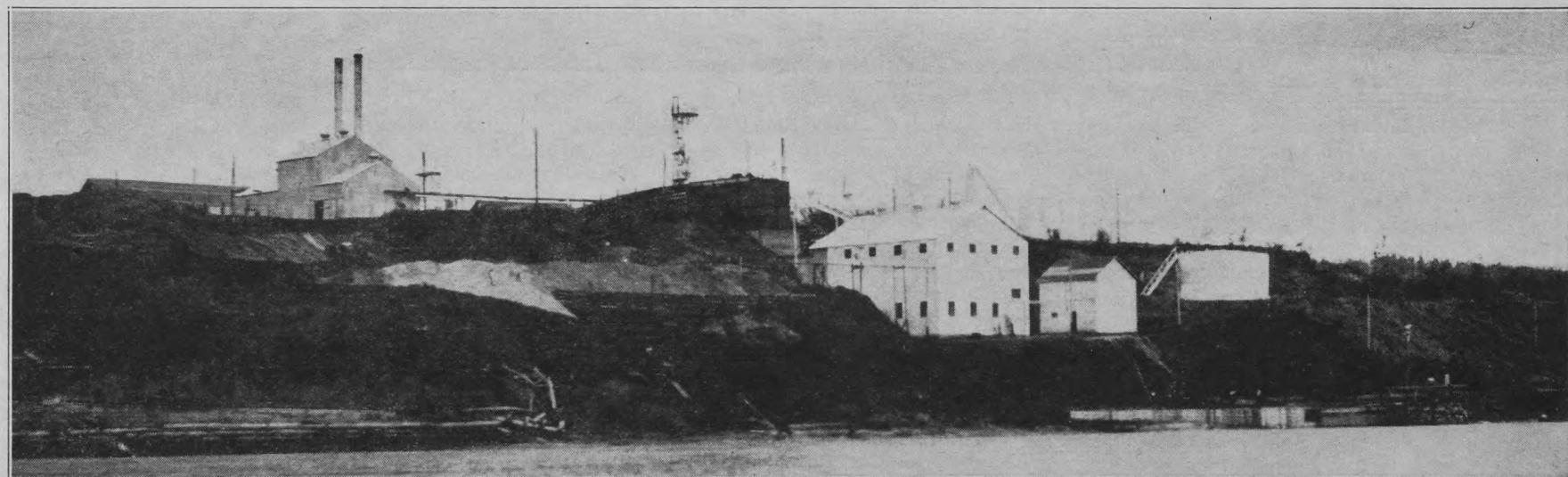
(Turn to page 34)



W. E. Adkins, superintendent of the test plant at Bitumont.

The Alberta government plant at Bitumont on the east bank of the Athabaska river, 55 miles north of McMurray.

Alberta Government photos.



THE Canadian Wheat Board stands today like a giant colossus astride the economy of prairie Canada. No wheat grower anywhere in Canada, from Prince Rupert to Newfoundland, is beyond range of its power; no producer of any major farm product is unaffected by its authority; no elevator company, railroad, bank, or farmers' co-operative is immune to the effects of its policies and decisions; and no milling company, bakery, grain exporter, feed manufacturer or dealer may escape its influence. It is monopoly, complete, real and accredited by the law of the land.

Amazing, isn't it? To think that this should happen in Canada! And by the dictate of the Liberal Party, the proud guarantors of freedom and of non-interference with the rights of the individual citizen! What a change from the spirited and defiant opposition of the same party in 1935, when the Conservative government of R. B. Bennett would have given the Board compulsory powers for emergency use only, but were opposed tooth and nail, despite the existence of an unprecedented world wheat crisis, in which Canada was the Number One victim! Something must have happened in the meantime.

Something did happen, of course, with which we are all more or less familiar—the war. It is becoming a custom to charge everything to war, and too little to the growth of experience, in which wars, however tragic and destructive, are but incidents. The truth is, of course, that the Canadian Wheat Board did not spring full-grown from the midst of war. It was only its unprecedented power and authority which followed an eruption of circumstance incidental to this world-wide cataclysm. Indeed, one might well argue that since the Canada-U.K. contract of 1946 was the excuse for the extension of monopoly in wheat handling, it might well have come some years before World War II had Britain's progress toward socialism been less interrupted.

In any event, the monopoly powers of the Canadian Wheat Board will expire on July 31, 1950, unless Parliament intervenes. It is at least timely, then, to inquire into the sequence of events leading up to the present monopoly in wheat marketing, on the ground that since the power of reflection is the chief distinction which the human being can lay claim to, a review of the materials for reflection may serve a useful purpose.

As far as the prairie wheat producer is concerned, the monopoly of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1949 is a significant experiment in a fifty-year search for stability and security. During the early years of the century, security was a much less important factor in the thinking of farmers, than stability. Had the early settlers desired security most, they would have remained where they came from. What they wanted in their new situation was opportunity to cope with the vagaries of climate, unhampered by the selfish monopoly of their product by those who took it from them at the shipping point, at prices they deemed unnecessarily low and variable.

From the first they criticized monopoly of transportation and storage facilities; and later they criticized what they felt was exploitation by manufacturers of implements, the very tools of their craft. They made their first major decision to fight



in 1901, when the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was organized. They made another in 1906 when they decided to sell their own grain and formed the Grain Growers' Grain Company. A few years later they carried the war for stability farther into the territory of their opponents and began to acquire their own elevators. They demanded justice from Ottawa and the provinces, and got one commission of inquiry after another. These slowly brought improvements in grading, dockage, car distribution and, perhaps more important than anything else, some understanding and voice in what went on, in and beyond the local shipping point.

STABILITY meant the stability of open market prices and the chance to secure what their wheat was worth on the market, with as small a percentage to middlemen as possible. They established the Grain Growers' Guide to keep producers informed of the activities of the new farmers' company and the organized farmers. They organized the Cana-

Northern, \$2.21 and \$2.24½ for the two crops. Everyone got the same price for the same grade. This was real stability of wheat prices. Again for the 1919 crop, the government set up the Canadian Wheat Board for the first postwar year. This Board paid an initial price and issued participation certificates. The final price, basis No. 1 Northern, was \$2.63. Three years of stability in the wheat market, coinciding with war-induced high prices, gave farmers a taste of prosperity they had not previously experienced. The dismissal of the Wheat Board rapidly followed by a serious decline in wheat prices provided superficial evidence of an intimate relationship between the two.

Despite the most insistent pressure, however, the government refused to re-establish the Wheat Board for the crop of 1920, or for any other year until 1935. Neither Meighen, King nor Bennett would do it, though Mackenzie King offered to facilitate such action if the three prairie governments would name a board which would act. Meanwhile, the

farm situation was becoming difficult following the slump of 1920 and the depression and short crops which succeeded. There was much talk of voluntary pools in those years, which intensified interest, and prepared the ground for Aaron Sapiro, who gave the project direction and enthusiasm, so that in 1923 and 1924 contract pools were born in the three provinces. The Pools rode the wave of general prosperity for six years, until the 1929 crash brought to an end the tinsel period of the late twenties and with it a world collapse, which took the contract pools with it. The Pools were unable to meet their obligations and to avoid an undue collapse of prices, the three prairie governments

undertook to guarantee their bank loans. As the depression deepened, both Pools and provincial governments took their problem to Ottawa, where Prime Minister Bennett undertook to 'come to the rescue, on condition that a man of his choice, John I. McFarland, be made general manager of the Pool Central Selling Agency with complete authority as to sales.

Thus began a five-year attempt at wheat price stabilization which, like Topsy, "just grewed" from month to month, and year to year. The government refused to entertain the idea of fixed price support through minimum prices. McFarland endeavored from time to time to stabilize prices by heavy purchases of futures, and at

(Turn to page 37)

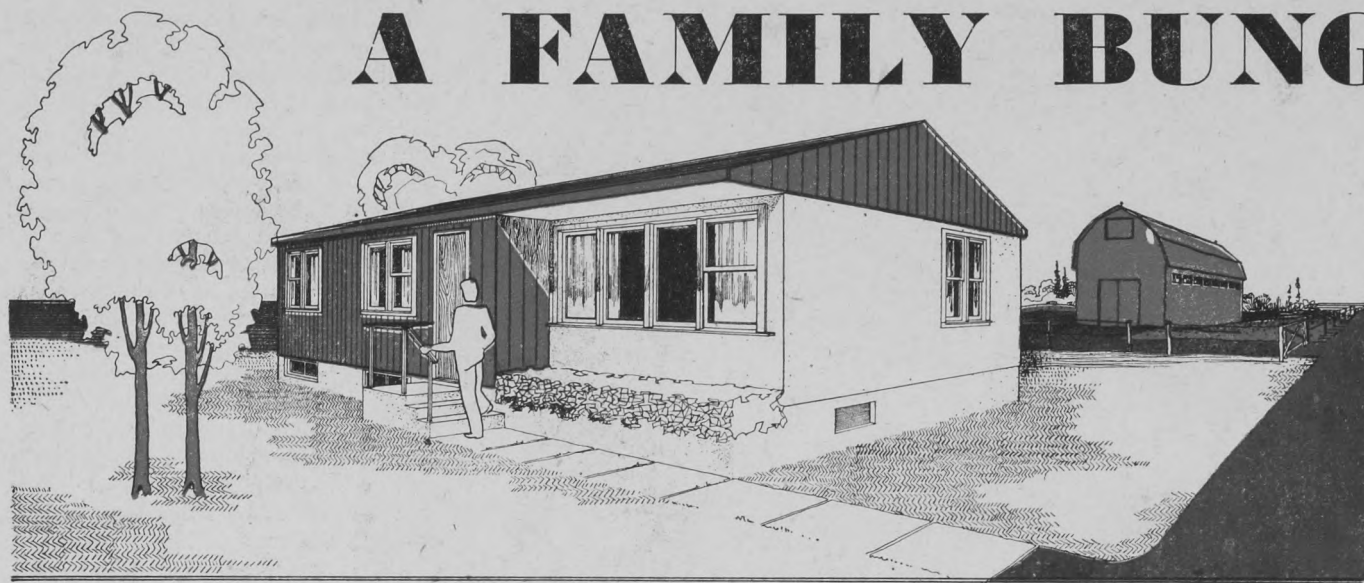
The Wheat Board Story

A half-century of effort to achieve satisfactory wheat marketing has yielded virtually complete monopolization by a government agency. What of the future?

by H. S. FRY and RALPH HEDLIN

dian Council of Agriculture to bring pressure on Ottawa about such pertinent subjects as freight rates, tariffs, taxation, credit and interest rates, while at home they fought drought, blizzards, rust and grasshoppers. They had created the inter-provincial Grain Growers' Grain Company and soon after they created farmers' elevator companies in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. Eventually (1917) the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Company amalgamated to form the United Grain Growers Limited. In addition to operating some 340 elevators, the company entered the farm supply business, experimented with the distribution of farm implements, established an insurance business, tackled the problem of lumber supply, and was the

A FAMILY BUNGALOW



Attractive one-floor dwelling to meet the needs of a farm family.

A BUNGALOW is presented this month as Plan No. 2 in The Country Guide series. Here for your study and possible building consideration is a popular one-floor type of dwelling, with over-all dimensions of 28'-0"x42'-0". The plan has been kept as simple and straightforward as possible in order to avoid complications in structure.

Although moderate in size, it is well designed to fully meet a farm family's need for comfortable living. It is actually a six-room house having: three good-sized bedrooms, a spacious living room, a bathroom and an adequate work area, divided between kitchen and utility room. There is an alternative choice of space for dining in the kitchen and living room and generous provision for storage of clothes, household supplies and equipment.

Vestibules over each entrance offer protection from drafts in winter. The arrangement of doors and windows provides good cross-ventilation to all rooms. There is a minimum of waste space and direct access from the work area to bedrooms and bath without crossing the living room. Especially note the convenient travel lines from the back door to kitchen, utility room and basement. This makes for economy in steps and little tracking of floors in wet weather.

In this, as in all modern houses, windows are an important feature of the design. They are of good size and proportion and are well placed in consideration of inside furnishings. The type of window sash installed can be changed to suit the builder's wishes. The combination of fixed and double-hung sash suggested in the sketch could be replaced by a double-hung sash throughout or another type of sash could be used. To avoid the use of storm sash on the large living room windows, double-glazed or hermetically-sealed panes could be obtained at a slightly higher cost. The roof projecting over the living room windows gives protection against glare of the sun. This is an important point in this house designed to face south.

A room-by-room study of the plan will reveal its attractions as a family dwelling. The service area—

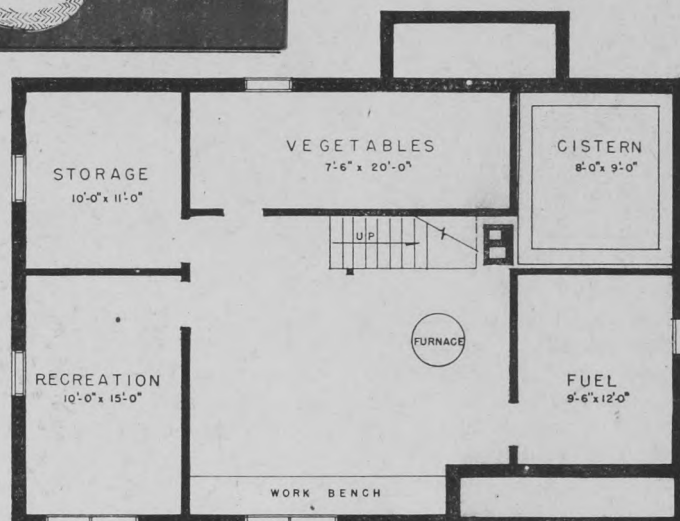
kitchen, utility room and bathroom, has been planned to minimize piping and thus save plumbing costs. The sink in the utility room and bathroom fixtures are lined back-to-back to avoid duplication of soil stacks. Although it may not seem feasible to consider plumbing at the time of construction, piping should, if at all possible, be installed then. This will avoid costly installation of plumbing at a later date. And it will be a much neater job if done at the time of building.

THIS kitchen-utility arrangement should prove popular with the farm housewife. The back entrance admits to a small rear hall, leading to the basement stairs. A doorway to the right on entering, leads to the utility room, where closet space is provided for outdoor clothes and footwear. Adjoining it is a broom and cleaning supplies cupboard. Stretching across one side is a counter having laundry sinks, which can also be used for men washing up. If dairy work is an important item on your farm, the counter can be made shorter and a floor model cream separator used. Upper cabinets may be built here and over the space where the washing machine stands, if so desired. Men bringing in milk, doing the separating, getting rid of heavy outdoor clothing or washing will not be interfering with the food preparation activities in the kitchen.

The kitchen shows two alternative arrangements depending upon the use of a wood or coal range

Features Of Plan No. 2

- Vestibules at both entrances.
- One-floor house with three bedrooms.
- Short and direct traffic lanes.
- Compact and efficient work space.
- Family kitchen-dining area.
- Good connection between work and storage areas.
- Alternative kitchen plan for electric or gas stove.

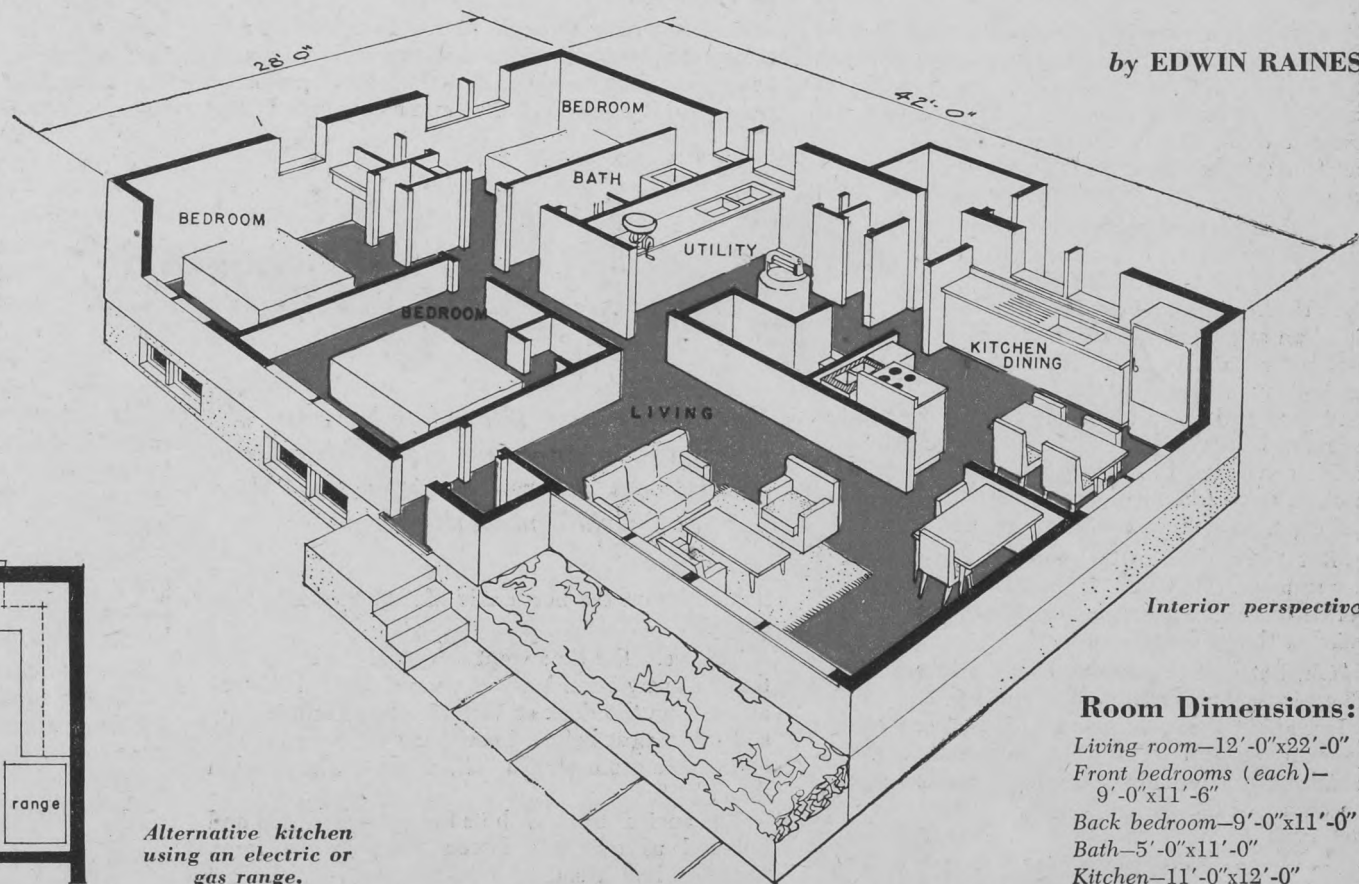


The basement plan—it must be rearranged when the alternative kitchen is used.

and an electric stove. In one we see the range beside the chimney, with the wood-box just inside the door. In the lower left illustration—with the chimney location altered—we see that corner made into a dining space with the electric stove against an outside wall, permitting a different placing of the refrigerator and more space devoted to counter and cabinets. In this case, you had best order a refrigerator with a door hung on the left hand side. There are some made in that style.

Each bedroom is designed with a built-in dressing table, or a chest of drawers and plenty of clothes closet space, making for economy in furniture purchase. Alternative arrangement of position of bed in each room is possible. If the (Turn to page 42)

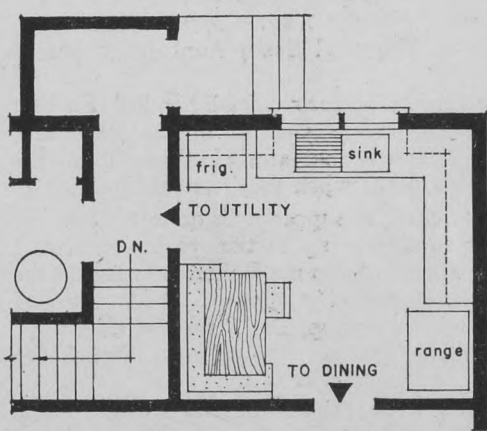
by EDWIN RAINES



Interior perspective

Room Dimensions:

- Living room—12'-0"x22'-0"
- Front bedrooms (each)—9'-0"x11'-6"
- Back bedroom—9'-0"x11'-0"
- Bath—5'-0"x11'-0"
- Kitchen—11'-0"x12'-0"



Alternative kitchen using an electric or gas range.

PARENTS sure are funny. You never can quite tell what they're going to do. Lots of them pride themselves on being modern and think we should be allowed to express ourselves. Then, all of a sudden, without any warning, they turn completely old-fashioned and grab for a hairbrush or something.

Like the day, a couple of years ago this fall, when I got home from school feeling pretty mad after a row with my teacher. What should I find but Mom going through the drawers of my chest—having what she calls “a tidy-up.”

Coming on top of teacher trouble, to see Mom spuddling through my things, like Aunt Jane's chickens scratching over a bunch of leaves, was the limit. I blew a fuse—and without stopping to count ten, like Grandpa says I should.

“Leave my things alone!” I stormed, stamping my foot. “Can't you keep your fussy cotton pickin' fingers out of my drawers?”

Mom never said a word, but you should have seen the look she gave me as she whipped out of the room. She was back before you could say “Humpty-Dumpty” and behaved as old-fashioned as any old-fashioned Victorian creature could have wished.

In a way, I hold that bit of unpleasantness against Grandpa, although I've never told him about it. There are some things a girl doesn't talk about. Besides I can just hear what he would have said in that high-up sort of voice he has. “Y'r own fault, daughter. You should've stopped to count ten.”

Grandpa lives with Uncle Jim and Aunt Jane on Vancouver Island. Every summer for years I've spent four or five weeks at the farm for the fruit picking. Grandpa and I pick together—on opposite sides of a row. He's good fun.

Two summers back, I was snitching ripe berries from his side and he took a slap at my hand. “Now then, daughter, keep y'r cotton pickin' fingers off my berries.”

The saying stuck and every once in a while we'd toss it at each other. So in my rage at Mom it just slipped out quite naturally. But the addition of “fussy” to describe her fingers didn't help any. Of course I think Mom's changed a bit too although she still gives me a shock once in a while.

But that particular tantrum nearly cost me my trips to the farm. Mom hasn't been too fussy about my going since then. She and Dad even had a bit of an argument over it this year—last Easter Monday night. We'd spent the holiday weekend at the farm and Aunt Jane had asked about my coming over in the summer. I was a bit excited after the trip and hadn't gone straight to sleep and for once I heard through the bedroom door, which I always leave half open, something I wasn't supposed to.

“But Peter, she's getting too old to run wild in the summer. Her talk is positively out of this world when she gets home. She picks up the weirdest things from Grandpa.”

“Oh, but that doesn't hurt her,” answered Dad. “She soon gets back to normal and . . .”

Just about there, curious as I was, sleep caught up with me and off I went, to dream of Mom, brandishing a pitchfork, chasing Grandpa around the corner of the barn.

by R. W. HAMBLETT



“But Grandpa, I've always gone in my shorts other years.”

Mom finally agreed that I might go and told me to write to Aunt Jane and accept and be sure and say “Thank you” very nicely. What's more Dad said I was old enough to go alone this year. It would give me self-confidence and be good for the development of my personality. Mom would see me off and then phone Aunt Jane that I was on the boat.

FROM the time the Princess boat pulls away from the Vancouver wharf, I love every minute of that trip. When you get out into the Gulf on a sunny day and look back you'd almost think the Lion's Gate bridge was a silver pathway in Heaven for angels only.

And steaming through Active Pass the islands are so close on both sides that you feel you could jump from ship to shore and think how perfectly wonderful it would be to live in the cute little white

Bad Influence

You never can tell what parents are going to do and one clash with Mom nearly cost me my summer visit with Grandpa on the farm

lighthouse on the north side of that heavenly blue channel.

This year the time went so quickly that the first thing I knew Grandpa was waving his old felt hat at me from the dock at Victoria, then grabbing my suitcase almost before I could get off the gangway and greeting me with a “Hi, daughter, howya bin doin'?”

The ancient truck with its flat springs rattled and bumped us over the fifteen miles to the farm. Grandpa had a soft spot in his heart for the old

wreck. Uncle Jim says that nobody but Grandpa could make the old crate go at all and it's only a sort of mutual understanding between two old-timers that does it.

“The old shay's still rollin', daughter,” piped Grandpa over the racket. “She'll take a good many more tons o' fruit to the shed yet.” As long as Grandpa has strength to hold his foot on the gas, I bet he'll start a fight with anyone who tries to do him out of the job of toting the fruit to the shipping shed every evening.

“How's the strawberries, Grandpa?” I bellowed.

“Straws is good this year; lots of 'em and wonderful tasty; don't know as I ever remember any better. But they're nearly over, glory be. Guess I'm gittin' a bit stiff in the jints to pick them things, Betty. After a day on my knees with the wrong end of my body up in the air, I feel as if my liver's in my hat. 'Tain't no good to an old feller. Pesky June bugs is chawin' into the second year patch. It's about finished. Have to come out this fall.”

“Did Uncle manage to get plenty of pickers? He was a bit short last strawberry time.”

“Yes, we got all we needed. But they ain't so hot, daughter. Only fair to middlin'. But jest you wait till you and me gets into them logans, we'll pick the pants off any two of them.”

Aunt Jane came running down from the porch as we drove up and I got out practically into her arms. Having no kids of her own, she regards me as part hers. Mom says she spoils me. “This is just wonderful, Betty. I've been looking forward to today ever since Easter. The kettle's boiling its head off, all ready for tea.”

We went up the steps arm in arm.

“Grandpa, will you bring in Betty's suitcase and then have a cup of tea before you load up for the shed?”

“Can I go with Grandpa, Aunt Jane?”

“Not tonight, I think, dear. First thing after tea you must 'phone your Mom or, sure as you're born, she'll be 'phoning here and you don't want that to happen. Besides, I've been hopping around like a parched pea in a frying pan all day and haven't even had time to make up your bed, so there's that job to do. Isn't that a terrible way to treat a guest?”

After tea, I spied something new from the kitchen window. “Aunt Jane, how long have you had those cute little banties and where did they come from?”

“Mrs. Smith down by the cross roads has too many and gave me that pair just after Easter. I think that bantam rooster is the cockiest little thing I ever saw. You'd think he owned the place.” It was easy to see that she was crazy about them already.

“When do you feed them, Aunt Jane? May I do it?”

“Sure, Betsy. Give them a small handful of wheat every evening before you go to the shed with Grandpa. If they're not around, throw it on the lawn. They'll get it when they're ready.”

Grandpa came to supper with quite a yarn.

“Traffic cop drove up to the shed soon after I got there; tried to jump me for not stopping at the cross roads. He-he-hel!”

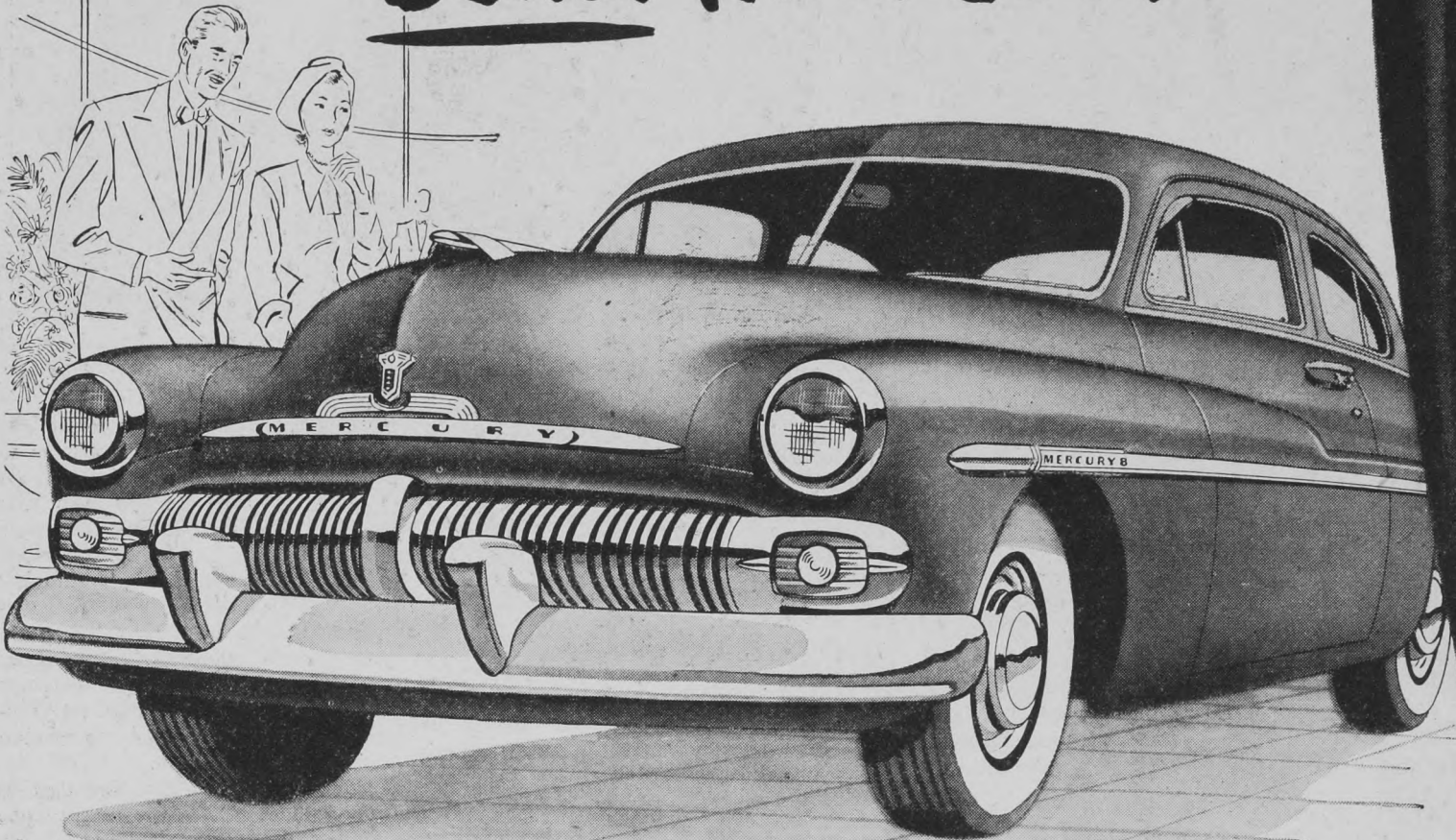
“Why didn't you stop, Dad,” asked Uncle.

“Why should I?”

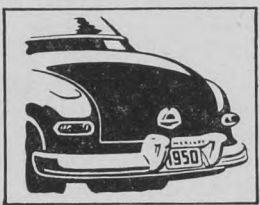
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Illustrated by Robert Reck

"Better Than Ever"



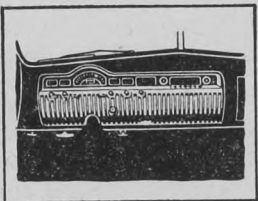
the 1950 Mercury



"Better than ever" luggage locker with trigger release lock. Plastic tail lamp and parking light lenses are more brilliant.



"Better than ever" interior luxury and comfort. New sound-proofing makes Mercury interior as silent as a broadcast studio.



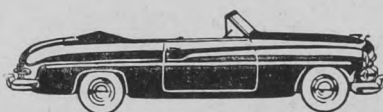
"Better than ever" Safe-T-Vue instrument panel—beautiful to look at and easy to read.



"Better than ever" hardware and trim. Graceful new push-button type door handles with rotary latches.

The new 1950 Mercury takes its place among the great cars of all time. A long list of new features contributes to your driving comfort, convenience and enjoyment. Better in styling, comfort and performance. Better in safety, sound control and ventilation. Better, too, in economy and value . . . it's *Better Than Ever*. Already this "Better Than Ever" Mercury is being hailed as outstanding among the 1950 models. See it . . . ride in it . . . drive it.

Mercury Convertibles and Station Wagons available in the Spring of 1950. See your dealer.



Mercury "Touch-O-Matic" Overdrive (optional at extra cost) saves up to 20 percent in gasoline. Provides an extra, more efficient "cruising speed."



MERCURY-LINCOLN-METEOR DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

SEE YOUR MERCURY-LINCOLN-METEOR DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION DRIVE

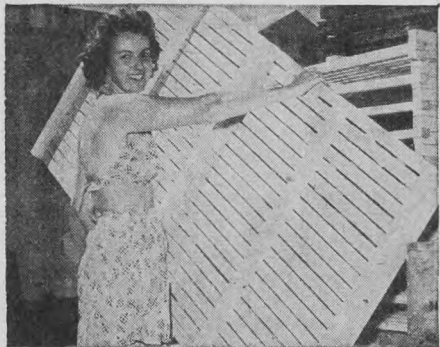
LIFE ISN'T ALWAYS A PARTY FOR MRS. LOUIS BEHLER



"Folks say I'm lucky," says Mrs. Louis Behler, "to be living where we can hunt deer and other wild game. And where we can enjoy shade from 200 year-old trees.

"But there's just as much farm work and housework as on any farm!

"The trick is to keep up with the hard work and keep spruced up, too! And I can—thanks to Jergens Lotion.



"It's a man-sized job lifting prune racks. Yet I pitch in and help. It means extra wear and tear on my hands, I know. But extra smoothing with Jergens Lotion takes care of that. It's so wonderful for red, rough hands.

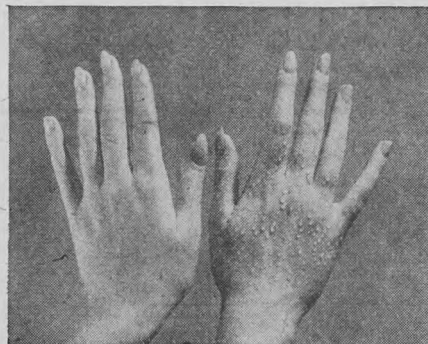


"Being attractive on a tractor doesn't worry me. I worry when my skin gets rough, cracked. I always use plenty of Jergens Lotion after farmwork, dish-washing. Louis uses it after every rough job, too." It's 10¢, 28¢, 53¢, 98¢.



"Baby has it soft. I keep his skin soft with Jergens, proved 5 times better than usual hospital skin cares for babies by doctors' tests. Helps prevent chafing, diaper rash."

(MADE IN CANADA)



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More women use Jergens Lotion than any other hand care in the world!

News of Agriculture



Hon. E. Russell, minister of natural resources, and P. J. Murray, agricultural planning officer, Newfoundland, at the Ottawa Conference in December.

Bacon Price

FOLLOWING the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference at Ottawa early in December, negotiations continued between the Dominion Government and the British Government with respect to a possible bacon contract. On December 23, the Minister of Agriculture announced that after January 1, the Canadian Meat Board would be authorized to pay \$32.50 per hundred pounds of bacon, basis Grade A, Wiltshire sides, delivered at Canadian seaboard for shipment to Great Britain. This compares with a price of \$36.00 per hundred pounds under the 1949 contract.

All details regarding bacon shipments to Britain this year have not been completed, but the daily press, the following day, carried an announcement that the Canadian Government would subsidize the export of bacon to Britain this year, at a possible cost of something over two million dollars.

No announcement has been made as we go to press, of the amount of bacon involved in the 1950 contract though approximately 60 million pounds has been reported, which would be made possible by a postponement of wheat deliveries to Britain to the value of about \$17.5 million from the U.K.-Canadian Wheat Agreement, which expires July 31 this year. The reported amount of wheat, delivery of which is to be postponed, is fifteen million bushels, the understanding being that, when delivered, the 1949 price of \$2.00 per bushel will be carried forward.

There will also be a cheese contract this year, but the Minister announced that since the cheese season will not begin before May, negotiations for the details of the cheese contract have been deferred until early this year. The announcement carried assurance that the contract would take care of the expected cheese surplus in Canada.

Dutch Bacon For Britain

A LONG-TIME market in Great Britain for Dutch bacon has been assured for the next four years. The Anglo-Dutch Agreement of June 1949 provides that the Netherlands will export 10,000 metric tons of bacon the first year, between 25 and 40 thousand tons in 1950, between 35 and 60 thousand tons in 1951, and between 45 and 80 thousand tons in

1952. The Netherlands exported the largest amount of Dutch bacon to Great Britain in 1928 when 55 thousand metric tons were sent over. It is therefore proposed under the new agreement to expand the Dutch bacon industry beyond its prewar position.

The 1951 objective represents between 700,000 and 1,200,000 pigs, while for the following year the number will be increased to between 900,000 and 1,600,000 pigs. By comparison, exports in 1928 represented 1,100,000 pigs on the basis of the average expectation that one ton of bacon is the equivalent of 20 pigs. The floor price for bacon in 1950 has been fixed by the Minister of Agriculture of the Netherlands at 24.39 cents per pound slaughtered weight, a decrease of 5.79 cents per pound from the 1949 price.

World Wheat Production

WORLD wheat production for 1949 is now estimated at 6,185 million bushels, up 100 million bushels over the September forecast and 170 million bushels over the 1935-39 average production of 6,015 million bushels. If present production estimates are realized, the 1949 crop will be only some 200 million bushels under the large 1948 crop.

The North American crop in 1949 amounted to 1,511 million bushels, compared with 1,700 million in 1948 and 1,086 million in the five prewar years. For the sixth consecutive year the United States has produced in excess of a billion bushels compared with a 1935-39 average of 759 million. Canada's 1949 production of 367 million bushels is smaller than that of the war years, but is above the 1935-39 average of 312 million. Mexico's production is less than in 1948, but is above the 1935-39 average.

The European crop is expected to amount to 1,465 million bushels in 1949, compared with a 1935-39 average of 1,595 million. The reduction is attributed to smaller acreages, with yields near the prewar level. Yields were generally higher in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom. Drought in Spain and Portugal has led to below-average yields. Yields in the Balkan countries are also believed to be below average.

Wheat production in Africa is placed at about 156 million bushels, an above-average yield. Harvesting is just getting under way in South America, but growing conditions have

generally been favorable, and a wheat outturn of 275 million bushels is anticipated. Conditions in the Argentine indicate an above-average yield from a below-average acreage.

Value Of Field Crops

THE gross value of principal field crops produced in Canada in 1949 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be \$1,427 million. This is a decline of 16 per cent from the 1948 record figure of \$1,696 million. The 1949 figure is the fifth highest in Canada's history, being exceeded only by 1948, 1947, 1920 and 1919. It should also be borne in mind that the 1949 figure will be raised by participation payments on wheat, oats and barley.

The 1949 reduction from the 1948 value level is a joint product of lower production and lower prices. Declines in prices and production of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax were alone responsible for a total drop in value from 1948 of \$237 million. The decrease for wheat was \$56 million, for oats \$53 million, for barley \$47 million, rye \$21 million and flaxseed \$60 million.

Although the current level is lower than that of 1948 it is still 230 per cent above the low point of \$432 million reached in 1931. The farm value of the 1949 crop is just slightly above that recorded in 1946, the first full postwar year.

British Machinery To Canada

THE British Agricultural Engineers' Mission that came to Canada in 1949 and visited every province and talked with many people has recently turned in a report. The report attempts to evaluate the prospects of selling British machinery on the Canadian market.

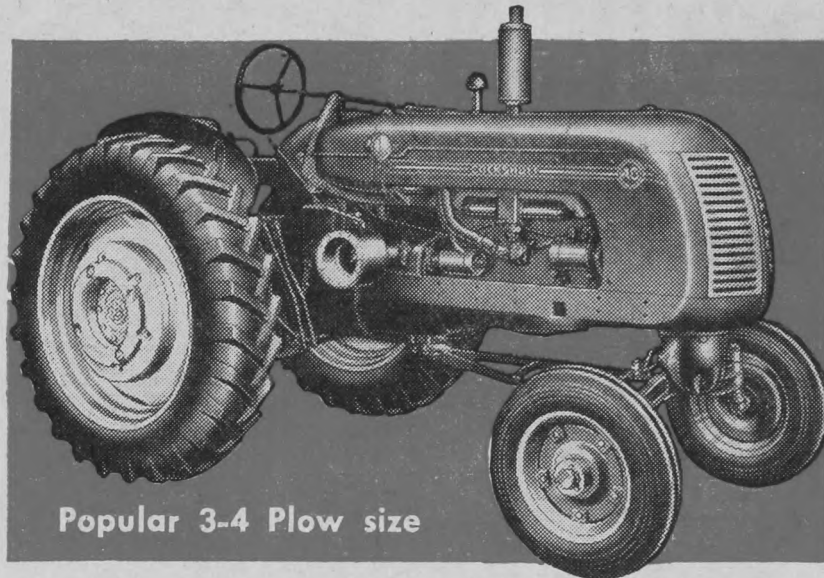
It indicates that the mission found Canadian farmers seriously disturbed by the dollar problem and recognizing the necessity of buying more British goods. On the other hand, the mission felt that potential Canadian customers were not well informed about the high quality of British machinery, or the large amount that was produced. At the present time Canada imports machinery to an approximate value of \$35,000,000 and the British share in this market is less than one per cent, in spite of the fact that the yearly output of the British agricultural machinery industry runs to about \$75,000,000.

The mission directed attention to the broad problem of making Canadian customers aware of what Britain has to offer, of adapting and simplifying British machines to suit Canadian tastes, of marketing British goods at competitive prices, and creating effective selling and servicing organizations throughout the Dominion.

The report did not minimize these difficulties. They recognized that American manufacturers had been supplying the Canadian market for 100 years; that their machinery types and methods of selling have been accepted as normal; and that they have the organization for supplying spare parts. On the other hand the British felt that they had a good product to sell; that they could readily set up agencies for the supplying of spare parts; and that the necessity of earning Canadian dollars made it essential to enter the Canadian market.

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quires no special tools to do simple maintenance jobs on the Cockshutt "40". If you're planning to buy a tractor this year, make sure you see the Cockshutt "40". Compare it with any other tractor. Feature for feature you'll agree, it's the "40" for '50!

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Designed for either gasoline or diesel power units, the "40" has four interchangeable front wheel and axle variations: standard 4-wheel with non-adjustable front axle; row crop with dual front wheels; row crop with single front wheel; and adjustable front axle. There's a "40" for you whatever you do.

There's big news for farmers in '50 . . . the rugged 3-4 plow Cockshutt "40" is ready to roll! Here's big tractor power at its very finest. The "40" has all the proven Cockshutt qualities that made the "30" world famous inside of a year . . . AND it's specially built for the big farm jobs with fully tested, expertly designed features to bring you the full benefit of all that extra "40" power. It's a brand new, bigger tractor with a big PLUS for you in the form of faster, easier, more economical performance. See it at your local Cockshutt dealer's today!

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An entirely new transmission on the Cockshutt "40" gives you a wide range of speeds to meet varying conditions. There are six forward speeds of 1.6, 2.7, 3.7, 5.2, 6.3 and 12 m.p.h. and two reverse speeds of 2.2 and 5 m.p.h. The Cockshutt "40" really gives you a speed for every need.

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Self-contained "LIVE" power take-off permitting continuous operation of driven machines independent of ground drive clutch; fast-acting, hydraulic lift and belt pulley drive give extra adaptability to the Cockshutt "40". For full details see your Cockshutt Dealer or write to the nearest Cockshutt branch.

The Good Farmer's Corner



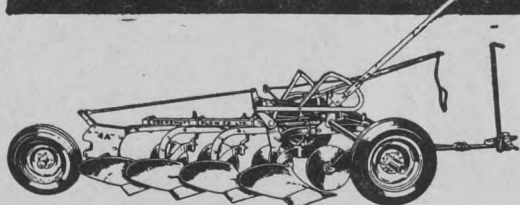
Along about now, it's high time to start getting things in order for spring plowing. Personally, I always get hold of our local Cockshutt Dealer and have him give the machinery a good going over. Saves me a lot of trouble and besides, when he does it, I know it's right.



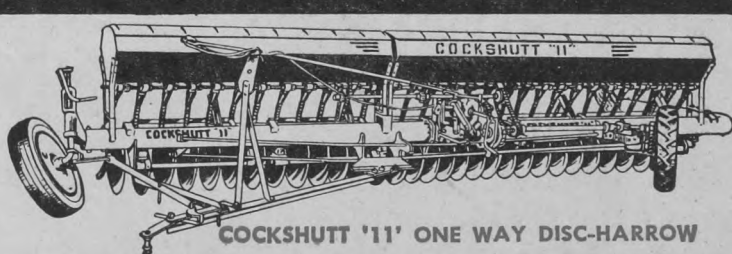
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The tractor tire
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DF-10

Get It At A Glance

Brief items from here and there concerning agriculture

DURING the crop year 1948-49 Canada exported a total of 232,329,335 bushels of wheat, both as wheat and flour, to 84 countries. Of this amount 183,688,675 bushels went to 24 commonwealth countries, Britain alone receiving 151,728,317 bushels. Among foreign countries Switzerland was the largest purchaser, taking 6,038,465 bushels, with Italy and Belgium each taking over 5,000,000, the Philippine Islands over 3,000,000 and Egypt, Syria and Turkey 2,000,000 bushels each.

THE December estimate of the U.S. Department of Agriculture anticipates a 1950 winter wheat crop of about 885,000,000 bushels, which with normal weather, and a possible spring wheat crop of more than 250,000,000 would produce a total wheat harvest of about 1.1 billion bushels.

AUSTRALIA'S new wheat harvest was estimated in November at 180,000,000 bushels, of which the state of Victoria would provide more than 50,000,000 bushels, Queensland 11,000,000, Western Australia 27,000,000, South Australia 30,000,000 and New South Wales from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels.

IN the crop year 1948-49 the United States exported 17.6 million long tons or more than 657,000,000 bushels of all grains. This is said to be not only the largest seasonal export in U.S. history but also the largest quantity of grain ever exported by any one country in a single year. The amount equalled 48 per cent of world exports of grain and grain products.

THE Commodity Credit Corporation which is the agency of the U.S. Government for storing and holding farm products under the price support program, owned 366,000,000 bushels of bin storage space at the last of October. More than 80 per cent of this was contracted for in 1949 and approximately one-third of the total space is located in the state of Iowa.

MANITOBA co-ops at the end of 1949 had 158,191 members, owned assets amounting to \$23,372,730, marketed goods to the value of \$73,531,778 for the year ending July 31, and had distributed goods to the value of \$11,724,884 through consumer co-operatives.

FROM August 1 to December 9, 1949, a total of 66,153,000 bushels of wheat had been sold by the five exporting countries under the International Wheat Agreement, out of a total of 456,283,389 bushels. Of the amount sold, Canada has supplied 25,086,555 bushels, the United States 22,877,523 bushels, Australia 17,086,610 bushels and France 1,102,312 bushels. Canada's amount was in addition to her contract with the United Kingdom for 140,000,000 bushels this year. Importing countries numbered 26, of which the United Kingdom, South Africa, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Norway accounted for more than 40,000,000 bushels.

IN 1947 Sweden passed new long-term agricultural legislation, the object of which was to secure for agriculture an income comparable with that of other groups. Since 1943, agricultural prices have been fixed by treating the industry as one big enterprise. An index figure is calculated for farm income and another for farm costs. Prices for farm products for the coming year are adjusted so as to eliminate differences between the two.

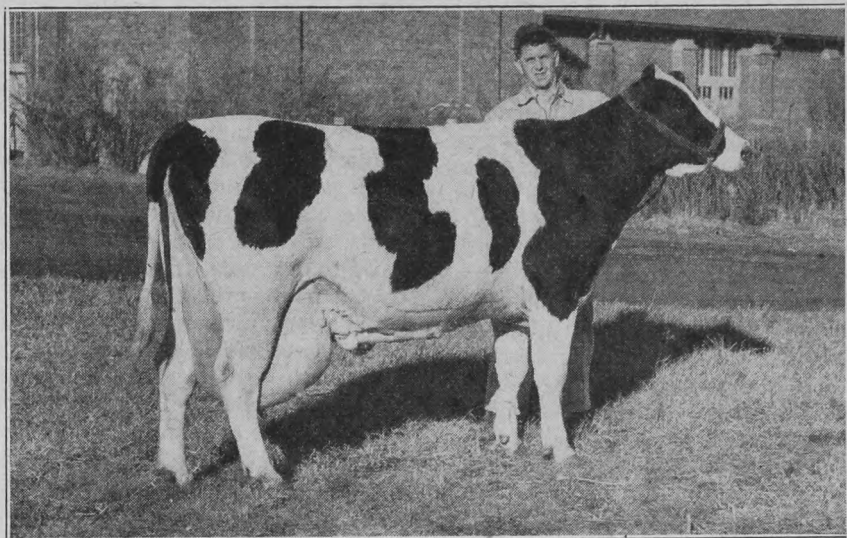
ACCORDING to computations made by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, a workman in Canada can purchase 84 per cent of the quantity of food with one hour's earnings, that is purchasable by a workman in the United States. The corresponding purchasing power in other countries in descending order is as follows: Norway 88 per cent; Denmark 80 per cent; Great Britain 71 per cent; Sweden 69 per cent; Finland 52 per cent; Israel and Switzerland 51 per cent; Ireland 45 per cent; Chile 36 per cent; France 35 per cent; Hungary 33 per cent; Bizonal Germany 32 per cent; Italy 24 per cent; Austria 23 per cent and Soviet Russia 18 per cent.

ACCORDING to the same calculations by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, it takes 25 minutes of time in Soviet Russia to earn enough to buy a one-pound loaf of bread. For other countries, in minutes, the time compares as follows: In Great Britain, Norway and Australia, 5; United States, Canada and Israel, 6; Hungary and Finland, 8; Germany, 9; France, 10; Sweden and Denmark, 11; Austria, 15; Chile, 16; Italy, 17 minutes.



Norris E. Dodd, Director-General FAO, and Francis A. Flood, agricultural attache, U.S. Embassy, Ottawa.

LIVESTOCK



Tranquille Canary Vale Fleeta, world record junior two-year-old Colony-bred Holstein, for the University of Saskatchewan, on twice-a-day milking. Housed in a loose box with other cows, and fed largely on marsh and oat hays, no silage, and concentrate of oats, barley, bran, linseed oil meal and mineral, she produced 18,084 pounds of 3.82 per cent milk yielding 692 pounds fat.

Top-Grade Hog

THE production of top-grade pigs demands the use of top-grade practices. Three main essentials contribute to success in pig raising, says E. B. Fraser, Division of Animal Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These essentials are top-grade feeder pigs, top-grade feeding and top-grade management.

Top-grade feeder pigs mean pigs of good bacon type. These can only be produced from bacon-type breeding stock. Retain only those sows and use only boars with the length, depth, vigor and general type which can properly be called good bacon type.

In top-grade feeding the objective is to provide all the nutrients necessary for the growing pig. The base of such a ration is usually oats and barley, but millfeeds can also be used profitably if they are available. Proteins, vitamins and minerals are necessary, so skim-milk and minerals, or a complete protein supplement, should be added to the ration. Cod liver oil and green feeds are an excellent source of essential vitamins.

Top-grade management is also extremely important in the production of bacon pigs. It includes attention to all the little details that makes the difference between a good pig producer and a poorer one. It is largely related to feeding practices. The best plan is to feed liberally during the growing period, and hold back on the feed to some extent in the finishing period. This is easily done if the pigs are being hand-fed. It is more difficult with a self-feeder, but even here the same end can be achieved by reducing the richness of the feed by adding bran, alfalfa meal or oats.

The final step is to stop feeding and market the pigs as soon as they reach the right weight—200 to 210 pounds.

The Elements Of Cow Society

MANY milk producers and dairy farmers in western Canada have, one time or another, heard Dr. W. E. Petersen of the University of Minnesota, whose reputation is world-wide for his research into milk secretion, including the temperamental factors involving dairy cattle. The following paraphrase is from an address given by Dr. Petersen some time ago:

Let us consider briefly the behavioristic pattern of cows. They have a

social order, in which I believe you can find every pattern of human behaviorism. You will find those that are well adjusted and happy, those that are badly adjusted and unhappy neurotics, even those that have gone to the point of being completely insane—maladjusted, not only with the human element and their own society, but with themselves. The only essential difference I recognize is that there are fewer cows in the more undesirable categories than among our own human population.

Cows have a very definite social order, involving a boss, who is always boss when she chooses to be. She attains the position by physical combat. She is a very happy individual and why shouldn't she be, having attained the ultimate in cow society. Unlike her human counterpart she does not have to worry about some other member in the herd scheming and conniving to depose her, because, once she has attained that position, all other members growing up in the herd always respect her.

Some years ago we studied in detail a particular cow—the boss cow in the herd, that lived to be 17 years of age. During her last two years she was afflicted with arthritis and could not have successfully defended herself against any other animal in the herd, yet they all respected her. When she wanted to go some place she went directly for it, and all members of the herd made way so that she might go.

The only place where supremacy of the boss cow is challenged, is when a new aggressive individual is brought into the herd from outside. If the new cow is a social climber, the boss cow might be dethroned.

From the boss cow we go down the line to the next in command and so on, until we get to the bottom one, who is batted about by every other cow in the herd. She is not a particularly unhappy individual either, because she is constitutionally so made that she doesn't care much. You can recognize her in every lot. The last one on the move, she is the one you have to go out and give some special assistance to, to get her into the stable. She doesn't come in of her own free will and accord.

It is the middle of the social order which gives trouble from the practical standpoint. We have had cows with ambition to climb up that far, without

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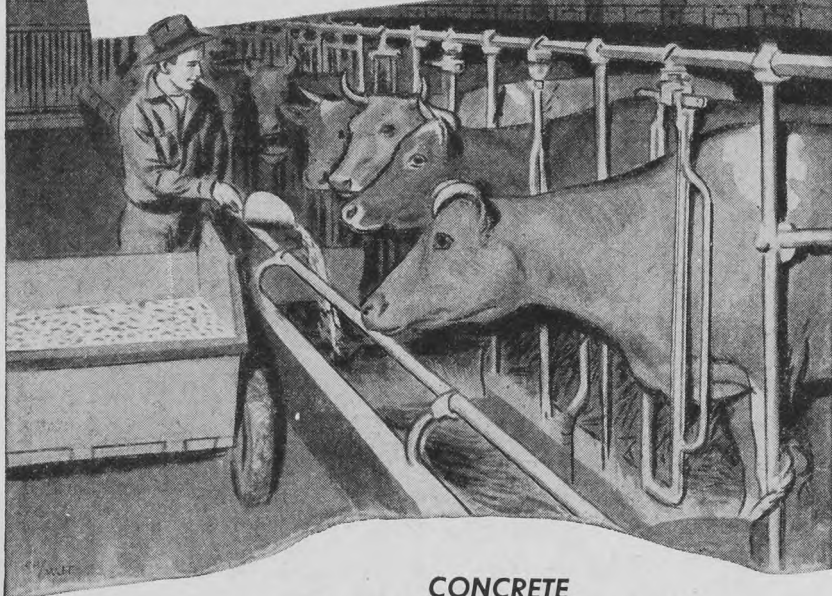
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aspirations to go higher. They lack physically what it takes to get there, so they suffer from what I believe to be frustration complexes, which they give vent to in various ways. These are the ones that will for no cause whatever irritate the cows that are in the lower social order whenever opportunity presents itself. You can recognize them in the yard when they are waiting to be milked. They register their contempt for those below them and cause a great deal of excitement. They are terrible nuisances. These are the ones that will go into the wrong stall. We have a stall for each cow which she is supposed to recognize when she comes in. We even have a name plate on each stall to facilitate that, but these maladjusted individuals give us the trouble, and are harder to handle.

We have found that when we give them just a little special attention, they forsake their own society and crave human companionship in preference to that of their own kind. I have one at home in my own experimental herd that we went a little too far with. She won't have anything to do at all with other cows. She just highhats them. However, she has gone a bit too far in what she demands of humans also; if she is not treated exactly right she sulks and becomes a difficult problem in milking and handling.

Care Of Cows' Teeth

THE head of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. L. M. Hurt, recently urged stockmen and veterinarians to give greater attention to the care of cows' teeth, particularly if the animal is not doing as well as might reasonably be expected. Defective teeth can account for digestive disorders.

Dr. Hurt cited the example of one cow which refused to eat. The veterinarian, in checking for a possible throat obstruction, cut his finger on an extremely sharp tooth. Closer examination revealed that the animal had two such teeth and so was finding it difficult to eat. The teeth were clipped and dressed down, and the cow returned to normal.

In another case cited, a valuable Holstein cow owned by former heavyweight boxing champion James J. Jeffries began to fall in production in her third year. Examination of her teeth revealed that she had a scissor-mouth—the lower jaw was so much narrower than the upper that normal chewing was impossible. The tables of her teeth were dressed, and within 30

days she was back to normal production.

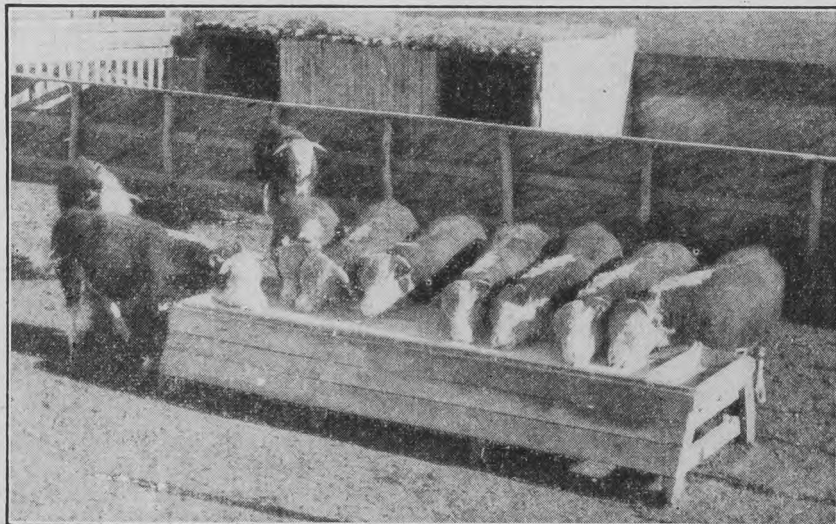
Labor On Livestock

ECONOMISTS have argued, and farmers have agreed, that it is often possible to make more money on the farm if you have one main enterprise, and a secondary, or supplementary enterprise that fits in well. If cattle are kept on a grain farm, all other things equal, the farm is likely to be more profitable because the cattle clean up cheap feed by picking over the stubble fields or pulling the grass in the fence corners, and, more important perhaps, the two projects together give an even work load throughout the year.

A recent dairy survey in Manitoba was designed to indicate the effectiveness of livestock, especially dairy cattle, in increasing net income on farms. The first group of farms averaged 452 acres. Twelve cows were kept and 58 per cent of the labor was expended on crops and 42 per cent on livestock. The net income averaged \$1,492. The second farm group averaged 348 acres and 18 cows. Forty-four per cent of the labor went on the crops, 56 per cent on the livestock, and the net income was \$2,290. The third group averaged 249 acres and 18 cows, with 34 per cent of the labor going to the crops and 66 per cent to livestock. The net income was \$2,341.

The final two groups were smaller farms. One averaged 180 acres, 15 cows, 33 per cent of the labor on crops, 67 per cent on livestock and net income was \$1,448. The final group was only 95 acres, ran 15 cows, with 24 per cent of labor on crops and 76 per cent on livestock. Average net income was \$911.

The conclusion reached was that the farms in the first two groups considered could increase their net income by increasing their livestock holdings. If rough land was scarce or absent the increase would have to be in hogs or poultry. They also felt that there was some tendency for farms with less than 200 acres to try to increase their net incomes by building up relatively large livestock enterprises. There often tends to be a shortage of home-grown feeds and expenses build up rather more rapidly than the increase in total receipts. The point where the highest net income from the farm appears is, on the average, the point where the ratio of labor spent on livestock to that spent on land is about two to one.



These young purebred Hereford bulls represent steady improvement in livestock quality, which is only possible by the increasing use of well-bred purebred sires.

Pasture Effect On Butter

WINTER butter is of different quality from butter made in summer when pastures are good. Work done at the University of Wisconsin involved separating the fat of milk into liquid and solid parts, by chemical methods. It was found later that the liquid portion of the fat made rats grow much faster than did the solid portion. Repeated tests of butterfat at different seasons of the year indicated that the quality contributed by pasture may have been responsible. There was much less difference between the growth value of the liquid and solid portions of the fat in winter and summer, when pastures were poor. Between the quality of milk fat produced in September 1945, when pastures were good, and in September a year later, when pastures were poorer than the year before, the difference in fat portions was quite marked.

In September 1947, the same results were secured, and substantial differences between the two portions of the butterfat showed up.

Four materials were tested as a fat source in the diet of rats. The liquid part of butterfat rated highest, followed in order by whole butterfat, corn oil, and the solid portions of butterfat.

Tablets For The Cows

IT begins to look as though the hay loft and the chop bin may some day be replaced by a row of bottles in the dairy barn. A report from England indicates that now that it has been well established that milk yields can be increased by feeding dried thyroid gland or by injecting thyroxine, further work has been suggested. Recent developments with L Thyroxine indicate that it will soon be cheap enough and plentiful enough to compete with iodo-casein.

The thyroxine, mixed with oatmeal in tablets containing 25 milligrams each, was recently fed twice daily for 21 days to 48 cows all of which were in declining lactation. Within two weeks of the commencement of the experiment the milk yield had increased noticeably. The particular advantage of the L Thyroxine over the iodo-casein is that cows will eat it in tablet form.

Early Maturity Pays

THE secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Society of Britain recently produced some interesting figures and arguments in a British farm paper as to the desirability of earlier maturity in market cattle. He argued that the quick-maturing animal is the most profitable to the country and the breeder, and in addition can be marketed on less roughage and less concentrate. He referred to the champion single steer and the champion of three steers at Brisbane last year, all of which were purebred Aberdeen-Angus and wholly pasture fed. The single steer weighed 1,432 pounds at 26 months and dressed 63.9 per cent. The pen of three were 22 to 24 months of age, averaged 1,227 pounds and dressed an average of 63.65 per cent.

This cattleman declared that "what is required today is high dead-weight percentage first of all and then, even more, the highest proportion of edible meat per dead weight. That is got from the quick-maturing and small-boned animal, and from nothing else."

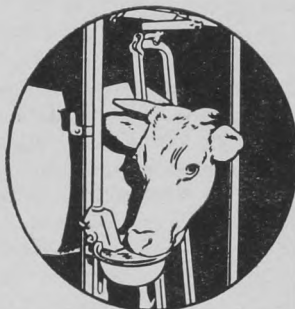


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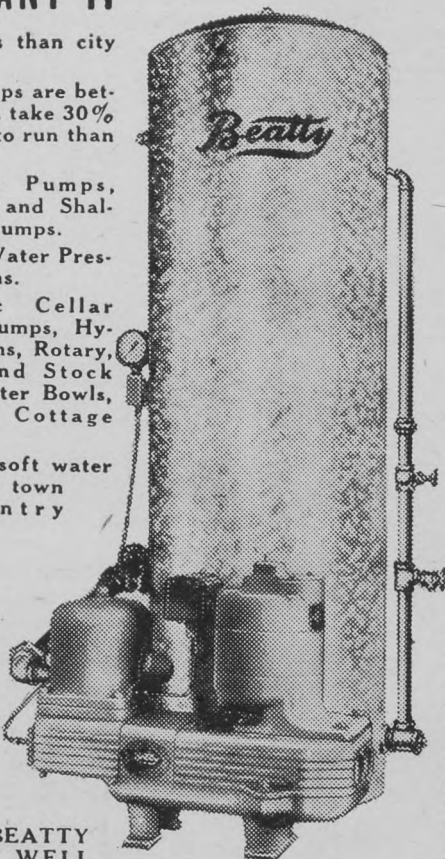
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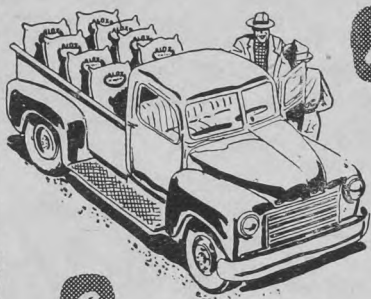
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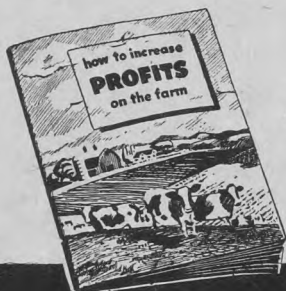


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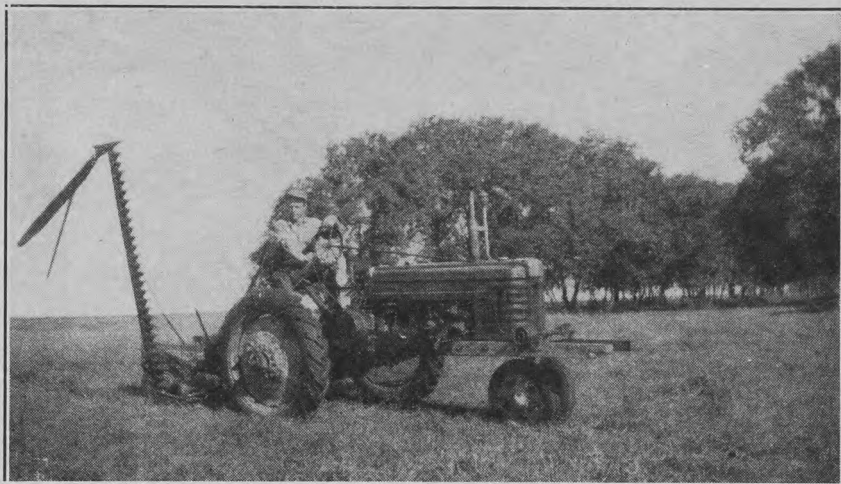


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A. J. Harden and Sons' tractor and power mower cut around 1,400 tons of hay at Pipestone, Man., in 1949—an unusually heavy season's work.

Co-op. Farms Confer

Third co-operative farming conference held at Saskatoon

SINCE 1944, there have been 19 co-operative farms incorporated in Saskatchewan, eight of them by groups of veterans and the remainder by established farmers who include some veterans. In addition, two groups co-operate by pooling their machinery and one group has organized as a hog production co-operative. This makes 21 production co-operatives in all, as the tangible result of five years of persistent encouragement by the provincial government.

The third Co-operative Farm Conference to be held in Saskatchewan took place at the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, early in December. Present were 25 representatives of 14 of the production co-operatives, 17 representatives of other Saskatchewan co-operative organizations, 42 government officials, of whom 32 represented five Saskatchewan government departments in addition to the Economic Planning Board of the province and the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission. There were nine representatives of the university, four of veterans' organizations, six from the press, two representatives from Alberta and eight visitors, of whom three were farmers. Two days were devoted to a discussion of all aspects of co-operative farming, part of the time being spent in discussion by panel groups assigned specific problems.

Resolutions emanating from the conference had to do mostly with finance, income tax, veterans' land act regulations, land lease agreements between the Dominion and the province, co-operative farm by-laws, and the Co-operative Associations Act.

Premier T. C. Douglas, Minister of Co-operation, in welcoming the delegates likened them to a new type of pioneer, perhaps "sociological pioneers moving into new pathways of thought, new ways of living and new concepts of human behavior. This pattern," he said, "will help to influence, change and frame the whole trend of living on these prairies. We never stand still—the sociological pattern will not be nailed down."

The size of the 18 operating co-op. farms varies from 500 to 9,300 acres. The number of members per farm varies from five to 18. In some cases wives are members and in other cases not. The eight veteran groups have settled on Crown land; of the remainder two are located in the south-

west and the balance north of Saskatoon and largely in the northeast. The first co-op. farm was incorporated in 1945. Four others came in 1946, six additional farms in 1948 and a further seven in 1949. Total membership in all of the farms numbers 190 persons, who own or lease approximately 55,000 acres of land.

Much could be written about the conference which limited space excludes. Several farms were reported in detail: Lorne Dietrick, chairman, for the Matador farm group, which includes 17 veterans who have \$3.70 per cultivated acre (8,400 acres) invested in machinery and in 1948 had a total farm income of \$137,000, which yielded a surplus for the labor dividend period from April 1 to November 1 of \$27 per day per member; the secretary for the River Bend Co-operative farm at Carrot River, a veteran group of 10 members operating on 10 half-sections, on each of which approximately 100 acres was broken. This and five other veteran groups operate in the Carrot River district, where the government has cleared approximately 9,000 acres at a cost of about \$25.60 per acre. The chairman of the Laurel Co-operative Farm at Meskanaw reported on this family co-operative farm involving father, son, son-in-law and three younger sons, operating 3,300 acres of cultivated land and machinery amounting to about \$6 per cultivated acre. The president of the Algrove Co-operative Farm of 16 members, including three veterans, reported. Each member brought an individual farm into the group and it was also decided to secure leases of three school sections in the district and to break 1,000 acres in five years. Four of the members put in full time on the project, about five give it partial time, and the remainder use only the machinery services of the co-operative farm, which operates with \$16,000 worth of equipment. Reporting also was the secretary of the Mount Hope Agricultural Production Co-operative at North Battleford which operates as a machinery co-operative only. It involves 16 farmers operating 4,000 acres and carries a machinery investment of \$20,000, or five dollars per acre. Operating costs in the last three years have varied from \$2.25 to \$4 per cultivated acre, including seeding, summerfallow and harvesting. Costs

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provide for wages, fuel, repairs and depreciation.

One leaves such a conference—at least I did—with mixed feelings. Surely no one could successfully argue that there are not very substantial economies to be achieved through co-operative farming. There are economies to be achieved through the purchasing and use of machinery, through an intelligent division of labor, through the operation of larger areas under one management, through wise counselling together as to the best policy to pursue, and perhaps through somewhat larger purchasing. There are other economies relating to health and well-being, the arrangement of holidays for everyone, mutual helpfulness in general health and welfare, recreational facilities, transportation to and from schools and shopping centres.

Admitting all this, however, one wonders how it is that despite much government urging and assistance in various forms, no more than a score of operating farms have been established in a five-year period when prices have been good, when many veterans have taken up or returned to the land under Dominion Government assistance programs, and when this movement has been fostered in the one province which is perhaps more extensively developed co-operatively than any other in Canada. Perhaps Premier Douglas is right when he says that these co-operative farms are setting a new and experimental pattern of farm production. Perhaps it is a way of overcoming the handicaps in farm living, which have been experienced by so many. Personally, I hope very much that these farms will succeed year after year and that others will join their number, but it does appear that existing farms to date have had just a little too much hothouse care to offer any reliable proof as yet that the principles on which they operate are a guarantee of the durability, either of existing groups, or of the idea. —H.S.F.

Farmers Buy Machinery

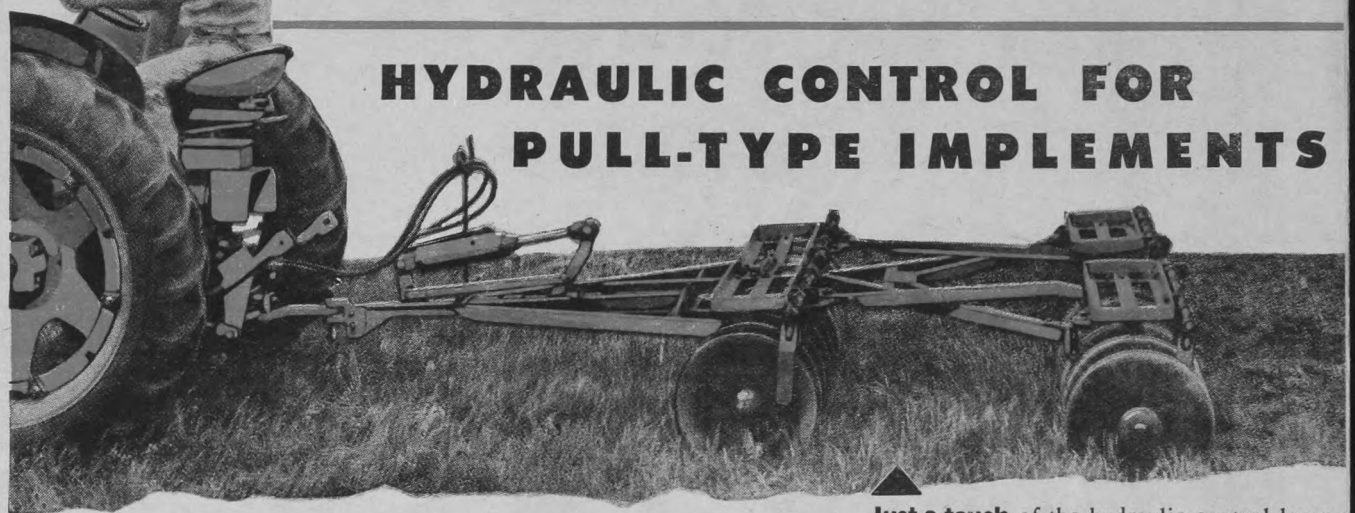
IT is generally recognized that for the last ten years farmers in Canada, as elsewhere, have been replacing manual labor with machines to an unprecedented extent. The actual amount of money that they have spent on increasing the mechanization of their farms makes strange reading.

In the 11-year period from 1938-48 farmers purchased over \$740 million worth of farm machinery and equipment. This resulted from several related factors. Farm labor was hard to get during the war years, wages were high, crops had a high value and there was a real risk every year that transient labor would not be available and so labor shortage would lead to crop losses. Added to all of this, farmers' income had increased.

Farmers on the prairies purchased more machinery than any other regional group. On a provincial basis Saskatchewan led the whole field. Total expenditure for machinery on the prairies for the period under consideration amounted to \$451 million (wholesale value) or a total of 60 per cent of the Canadian expenditures.

Frank Shefrin, Economics Division, Dominion Marketing Service, who did the study, took these figures further and broke them down to a per farm basis. Wholesale values published by

NEW... for Farming in the 1950's



HYDRAULIC CONTROL FOR PULL-TYPE IMPLEMENTS

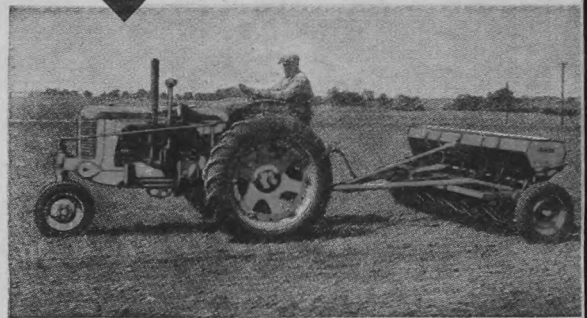
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Just a touch of the hydraulic control lever on the Case "DC" and "SC" tractors, and it angles the gangs...or straightens them to cross a grain strip...or adjusts to suit soil conditions. This is the new Case "RH" Soil Conservation harrow.

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Hydraulic header control for the 6-foot Case "A" combine—also available for 5-foot Model "F-2"—permits instant adjustment for varying height and condition of crop as often and as accurately as desired.

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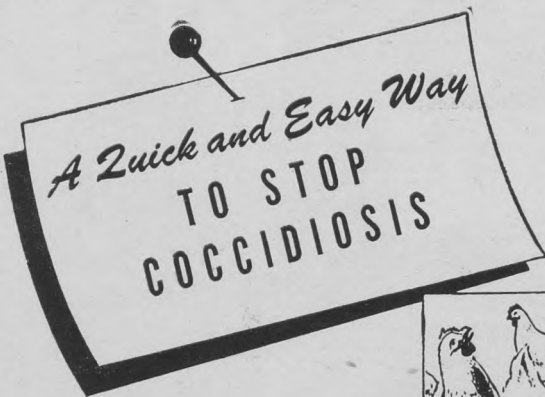
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the Dominion Bureau of Statistics revealed that in 1938 the expenditure per farm for new machinery was \$50 and in 1948 the figure was \$237. The prairie provinces were above this national average. Manitoba farmers invested \$129 per farm in new machinery in 1938 and \$416 in 1948. Comparable figures were \$55 in 1938 and \$360 in 1948 in Saskatchewan. In Alberta the figures were \$91 and \$408 respectively. Ontario farmers spent \$43 each in 1938 and \$215 in 1948.

In 1938 the total investment in farm implements and machinery in Canada was \$475 million, compared to \$671 million in 1947. Since 1940 Ontario has had the largest total investment, followed by Saskatchewan. On a per farm basis each of the prairie provinces has a greater investment than Ontario. On the prairies the average investment in farm implements and machinery increased from \$835 per farm in 1938 to \$1,281 in 1947. For Canada as a whole the investment figure rose from \$649 to \$950.

Fertilizer Use

THE response that can be expected from different fertilizers will vary according to the soil on which the fertilizer is applied. The object of the fertilization is to make up deficiencies of plant foods in the soil and so encourage maximum growth.

Tests of chemical fertilizers in row-plot plots were conducted this year on nine illustration stations in Manitoba. The results indicated that ammonium phosphate 11-48 applied at the rate of 25 to 35 pounds per acre on summerfallow gave the largest return in yield on a comparative basis. It was followed closely by ammonium phosphate 16-20 applied at the rate of 35 pounds per acre. Potash applied in the formulation 0-0-51 at 35 pounds per acre gave no significant increase in yield.

The greatest response to fertilizer applications occurred on the northern stations and in areas where rainfall was most abundant.

Grain Yields After Sod

MANY farmers on the prairies have found that yields are low on fields that have been in grass for a number of years, and are then broken and sown to cereal crops. A number of experimental stations have done plot work to determine how much the yields are depressed, and how much variation there is in the reduction of crop yields following different grasses and legumes.

G. S. Gugin, Dominion Reclamation Station, Melita, Man., reports that in 1940 plots on the station were sown to alfalfa, sweet clover, slender wheat grass, crested wheat grass and brome. Each year further plots were sown, all plots remaining down three years, during which time they were cut for hay. They were broken, summerfallowed for a year and then sown to wheat for two years, and a comparison made of yields, straw strength, height, days to mature and bushel weights of the wheat crops resulting.

Five years' results showed that wheat following alfalfa gave the heaviest yield at 21.4 bushels per acre. Wheat after sweet clover yielded 21.2 bushels, after slender wheat grass 19.8 bushels, after crested wheat grass 17.8 bushels and, lowest of all, after brome 17.1 bushels per acre on a five-

year average. A four-year average on second crop gave yields of wheat after alfalfa of 14.8 bushels per acre, after sweet clover 11.8 bushels, after crested wheat grass 11.1, and after brome 9.4. No averages are available for second crop on slender wheat grass sod.

No great differences were observed in days to maturity, straw strength or bushel-weight.

Similar work was done at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Man. The average yield of wheat, for a seven-year period, following alfalfa was 41.4 bushels per acre; following sweet clover the wheat yield was 37.5 bushels per acre; after corn, wheat yielded 35.3 bushels; after summerfallow the yield was 34.7 bushels and after grass it was 29.8 bushels per acre.

Observations at the Beaverlodge Station, and adjoining illustration stations, indicate that yields of grain following sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover and alsike are heavier than yields where grain follows grass. At Baldonnel, B.C., in 1947, oats following alsike yielded 47 bushels per acre, while oats grown on a mixed brome-timothy sod yielded only 23 bushels per acre.

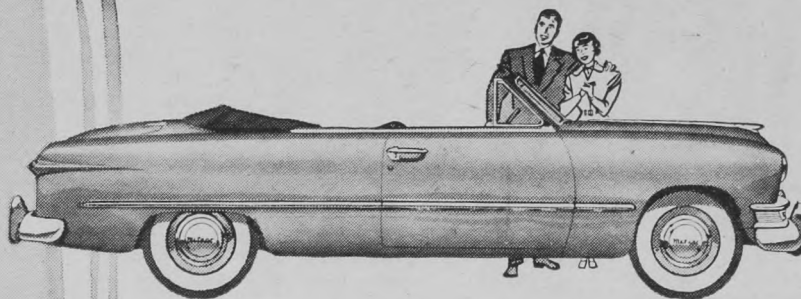
At Falher, Alberta, wheat following alfalfa yielded 40 bushels per acre, following brome it yielded 16 bushels, 17 bushels following crested wheat grass and 11 bushels following timothy. Wheat following alsike and altaswede red clover yielded 28 and 27 bushels per acre, respectively, while when grown on an alfalfa-timothy-brome sod wheat yielded 19 bushels per acre.

Work at Progress, B.C., served to confirm these results. Wheat following sweet clover yielded 26 bushels per acre, following alfalfa it yielded 20 bushels per acre, on alfalfa-timothy-brome sod it yielded 19 bushels and on a straight brome sod the wheat yield was down to 16 bushels per acre.

In general it can be said that the deep-rooted legumes have the greatest effect on the yields of following crops. Altaswede and red clover are also beneficial. Grasses add little plant food and as their root systems require considerable moisture for decay they tend to depress yields, but they do add a great deal of much needed fibre. If a grass-legume mixture is used the detrimental effect of the grass on the later yields of cereals is largely overcome and both plant food and fibre are added to the soil.

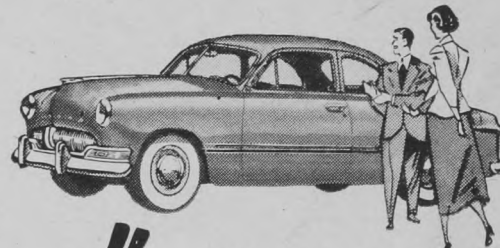


Good seed is important in making yield. Now is the time to select and prepare it.

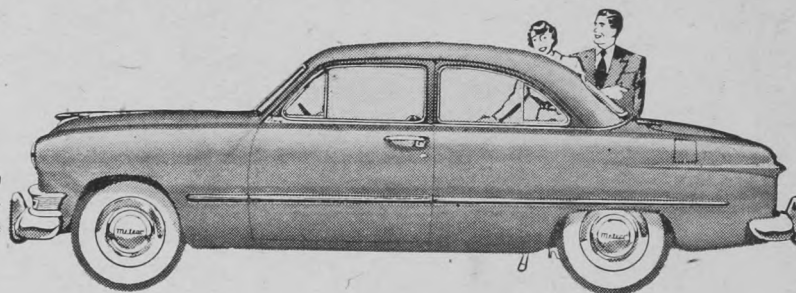


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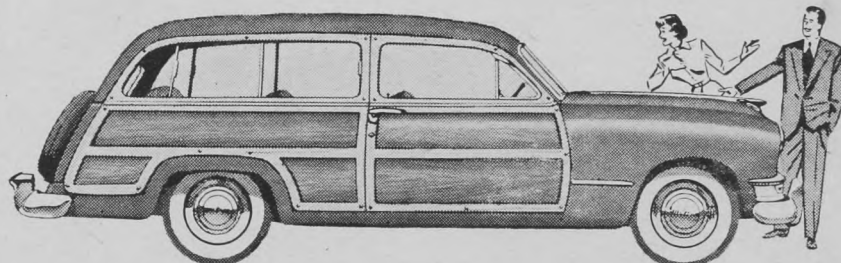
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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Judge Roy Bean, grand champion steer at Chicago for the Pecos County, Texas 4-H Club, and his admirers. He sold for \$11.50 per pound to Dearborn Motors, Detroit. Second from the right is the club member who first owned and raised the Judge, and third from the right is the Club leader who fed him.

The King's Guineas

JUNIOR calf club members in Ontario dream of being one of the 120 finalists who have the opportunity to show their club calf at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in the King's Guineas event. More than 2,000 junior showmen in Ontario compete for a spot in this final event, so all that reach the competition are good.

There is hardly enough hope to make a junior showman even dream of winning this event, yet young Duncan Campbell, Moffat, Ontario, saw such a dream come true at the recent Royal. His 920-pound Shorthorn steer placed at the top of the Shorthorn class and then got the nod from Judge Grant MacEwan to place ahead of the calves from the other breeds, and give his owner the final top award.

Judging In Toronto

AT the recent Royal Winter Fair, members from junior clubs from all parts of Canada, as in past years, centred in Toronto to win their spurs in the judging ring. The 100 young people between the ages of 16 and 21 who made the trip were representing a matter of 50,000 club members throughout the country. The 50 teams had already established their position as champions in their provinces.

The final judging gave Alberta three teams of national champions. Alberta entries beat teams from all of Canada in the clothing project, the food project and the beef cattle project. Manitoba and Ontario each had two teams of national champions. Manitoba teams scored in the poultry project and the seed grain project, while Ontario representatives gained top honors in the swine and dairy cattle projects. The final team of national champions came from British Columbia, scoring top position in the potato project.

There is a long and creditable story behind these national judging competitions. In 1922, shortly after the commencement of the Toronto Royal, the late George Black, director of Agriculture and Colonization for the Canadian Pacific Railway, in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways, inaugurated a scheme to bring 10 to 12 boys to the Royal Winter Fair each year. The railways each started

a cattle and swine club in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the top two boys were brought to Toronto as guests of the railways.

In the next few years the number and types of clubs increased, and the railways soon found that their original project was now costing them a matter of \$50,000 a year. Following discussions between interested parties the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Work was formed. Costs were shared between the Dominion and provincial governments and interested industrial firms. Contributors were represented on the Council.

The first year of Council work resulted in some 12,000 boys and girls competing in their local clubs and about 40 boys and girls making the trip to Toronto. From these beginnings the work has grown so that it has become an important part of the rural Canadian scene, and the country is dotted with farmers and farmers' wives who are doing a better job as a result of club experience.

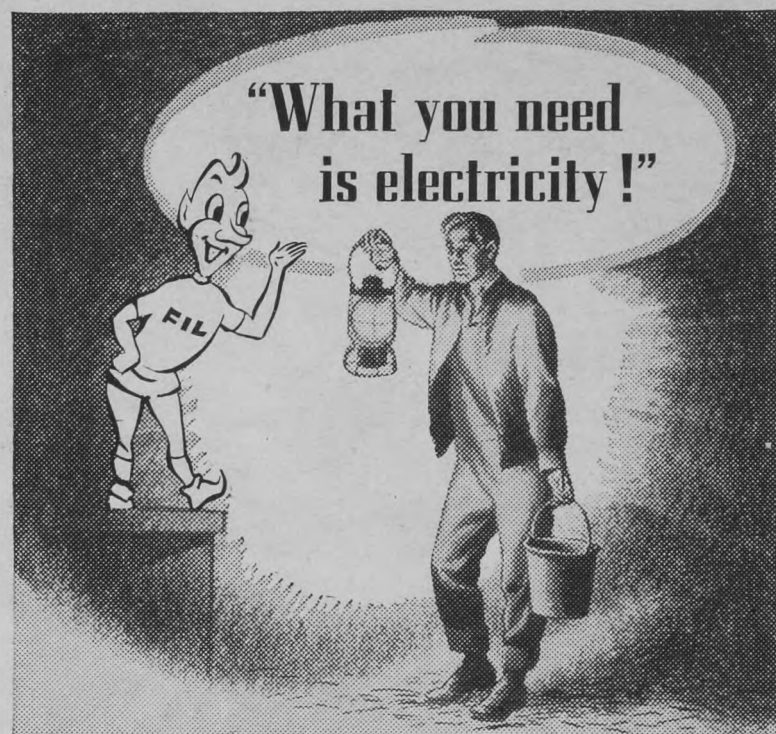
Young Judges Needed

ALBERTA'S Livestock Commissioner, William Mead, had a word for young farmers at the recent meeting of the Edmonton and District Thoroughbred Society meeting in Edmonton. "I consider it essential to teach young people to be good livestock judges so as to aid the establishment of proper standards," said Mr. Mead. He suggested further that if a workable program to further this end could be worked out the Department would give it every assistance.

Tractor Training

ONE of the most popular activities in the 4-H clubs in North Dakota are short courses in tractor maintenance. Club leaders are brought together and given detailed instruction in tractor care and maintenance by agricultural engineers of the Extension Service. Leaders then return to their districts and put on demonstrations in tractor maintenance at several meetings during the year.

This type of training has been available for only a few years yet over 2,000 4-H club members have availed themselves of the opportunity to learn more about the workings of a tractor.



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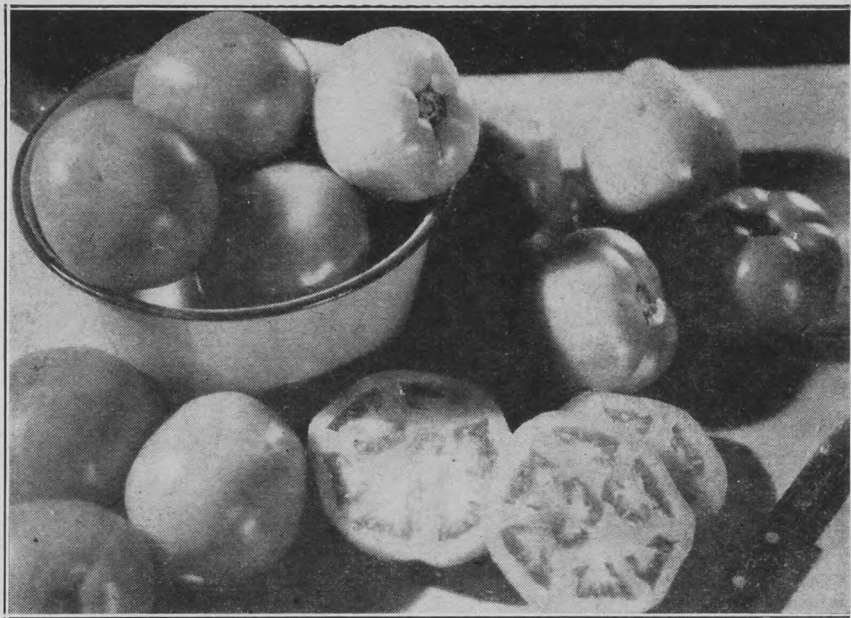
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Improvement of tomato varieties has marched steadily northward until now there is not a place in the West where this valuable food product can not be grown.

Marsh Marigolds

IN the spring of 1946, while assisting with the establishment of an orchard project in the Algrove district, I obtained a few plants of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*). This native perennial is found quite commonly in the moist, wooded areas of northern Saskatchewan and also in similar regions in Manitoba and Alberta. Since these plants were growing along the edge of a swamp or muskeg and in soil which is quite different from that of the open plains I thought it rather unlikely that they would thrive under prairie conditions. However, more or less out of curiosity, I took them home and planted them in our garden in Saskatoon. These marigolds have done quite well for three years now and have blossomed freely each spring. In an effort to provide conditions somewhat similar to those of their natural habitat a small amount of granulated peat was mixed with the soil in which they were planted. Fairly frequent waterings have also been given. Otherwise, these plants received no special care.

The large, golden-yellow flowers are quite attractive. More than one inch in diameter, they might be described as resembling a giant buttercup. Blossoming in May, at about the same time as the tulips, they provide a delightful bit of color at a season of the year when few other western garden plants are in bloom. Perhaps the marsh marigold would find congenial surroundings along the margin of a lily pond. It would be interesting to know what success other gardeners have had in domesticating this native plant.—D. R. Robinson, University of Saskatchewan.

The Hollyhock And Canna

HOLLYHOCKS brighten the grounds of thousands of homes. Single varieties often winter well in the border, particularly small plants that grew from seed germinating in July. However, double-flowered varieties are commonly cellar-wintered. A few gardeners claim satisfaction by covering the plants with straw and roofing this mulch with tar paper, cardboard or a board roof to assure dryness. It is important that the hollow stems of large plants are not

allowed to fill with autumn water which will soak the inside of the roots.

Mr. H. F. Harp, head gardener at the Morden Experimental Station, has a number of tests underway to determine the best method of inside wintering. His general procedure is to dig the seedlings, shake clear of soil and place a dozen plants on a piece of wet burlap. Wrap so that burlap surrounds each root as the cloth is rolled along. A dozen plants are placed in a bundle so that the crowns are open to the air. All leaves are removed. Store in a cellar of moderate warmth. An alternative is to plant in peat or sand, filling a box six inches deep, after wetting the medium and trimming off the foliage. To supply sturdy plants, seed is sown in soil that is rather lean, anytime from mid-June until late July. Such seedlings winter better than lush stock grown on rich soil.

The canna, with foliage resembling those of its cousin the banana, is being increasingly grown. Storage of roots is much like those of the dahlia, but the storage room is drier and warmer. Temperature should not sink lower than 45 degrees F. Roots are placed in a box containing granulated acid peat. A mixture of half peat and half sand is good. Sand alone or even sandy soil may do, but preference is for the peat. If the material is damp when the plants are placed in it, very little light sprinkling may be needed once or twice during the winter. Use only enough to prevent shrivelling. Relative dryness is the objective.—W. R. Leslie.

Pollenizers For Plums

THERE are several reasons why it is sometimes difficult to secure a crop of plums, even when the season is favorable. One reason is that some varieties of plums will not pollinize themselves, and occasionally varieties will not successfully pollinize certain other varieties. C. R. Ure, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, reports that a high proportion of the plum varieties planted in the prairie provinces and the northern districts are hybrid varieties and that they represent in some cases quite widely different species. The result of this is that the pollen, or male element produced by these varieties, may lack viability or potency. Varieties like Feibing, Grenville, Ivanovka, La Crescent,

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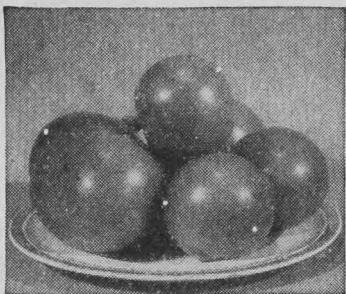
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Manor, Monitor, Radisson, Red Wing, Tom Thumb and Underwood, are poor pollenizers for other varieties. Consequently, where these varieties are planted along with some other varieties it is necessary to provide at least a third variety such as Assiniboine, Bounty, Chaney, Dandy, Kaga, Mina or Toka to pollinize these and any single variety that may require a pollenizer. Among sandcherry-plum hybrids the varieties Dura, Sapa and Opata are good pollenizers.

Mr. Ure suggests that to more or less guarantee the presence of a congenial pollen, three varieties overlapping in blooming season should be interplanted. Early blooming varieties like Dandy, Bounty, Ptitin, and Ptitin No. 10 will overlap large early plums like Ivanovka, Grenville and Tecumseh. On the other hand Assiniboine, Mina, Kaga, bloom with later varieties like Radisson and Red Wing. Quite often the sandcherry-plum hybrid varieties follow the larger plums in bloom. Consequently it is desirable to have varieties like Sapa or Dura interplanted with Manor, Tom Thumb and Sapalta. Varieties like Compass and Mordena bloom still later.

Winds are of little importance in transferring pollen. They may even be harmful if they come as strong, dry winds which will dry up the flowers or prevent them from functioning properly. Dense shelterbelts and the presence of insects, especially bees, are the principal aids to good pollination if the right varieties are present.

New Garden Flowers

THE newer forms of the Iceland poppy are a great asset in the perennial border. The pink-flowered and the red-flowered forms of this plant are very attractive and, when they become better known, they will be widely used. Improved varieties of the yellow-flowered form are available and these, too, will aid in giving the plant the place it deserves in gardening with perennials.

One of the pinks stands out above other forms, in the opinion of the writer, and should be used more than it is at present. This is the crimson-flowered form of the maiden pink (*Dianthus deltoideus*). It is very hardy and is excellent for any use where a perennial six to eight inches high is desired.

A good substitute for the older and pale-flowered varieties of the pyrethrum are the newer red-flowered varieties. The flowers of the latter are large and are borne on strong stems and are well suited both for cutting and for garden decoration.

The Golden Marguerite (*Anthemis Kelwayi*), has not been given the place it deserves in perennial borders. This plant produces, in great numbers, large, yellow, daisy-like flowers over a long period. In the garden it makes a great show and, as a cut flower, it is not without value.

Improvements are being made in many flowers and each year new and better varieties appear. One can learn much about the progress being made in flower improvement by studying the seed catalogs used by the larger seed firms. The grower of flowers is urged to try some of the new varieties and experience the thrill that comes from growing new and greatly improved forms.—C. F. Patterson.

The Versatile Caragana

HOW many prairie gardeners, wonder, still think of caragana as just the good old standby for wind-breaks, even losing some of its popularity as a hedging shrub for lawns. Talking about ornamental shrubs the other day, we said—"And caraganas, of course."

The other person said, dubiously, "Oh, caraganas—but they're so common. They aren't very pretty, and you get tired of them."

The caraganas we had in mind were not the common caragana, but others we had seen but all too seldom, considering their attractiveness and the ease with which they may be grown. The Fern-leaf, the Weeping and the Pigmy caraganas are their everyday names. Looking it up later we found that even these four are only a part of the prolific and versatile family, all of which are hardy and drought resistant.

Just to pass the good word along, here are the species and their physical descriptions:

The common caragana (*caragana arborescens*) we all know, a very handy plant to have around. Like so many other things with which we are too familiar we don't always give it full credit, or look for new ways in which to use it. Untrimmed, for instance, and used as an individual shrub, it is quite decorative. It is used also as a base, to which other caragana species may be grafted.

The Fern-leaf caragana (*caragana arborescens Lorbergii*) is one for which grafting is desirable. It has airy graceful foliage, and deserves a prominent place in any shrubbery display.

The Weeping caragana (*caragana arborescens pendula*) is, as the name implies, a species with drooping branches, and is also ideal as a specimen plant. It is best grafted to a stock of common caragana where a tall shrub is desired, but we have seen interesting plants when it was allowed to develop naturally—perhaps more a curiosity than an ornamental shrub in this case.

The Pygmy caragana (*caragana pygmaea*) may also be grafted to form a small dainty tree. It is very useful, too, for low box hedging. It has rather feathery leaves and bright, yellow flowers—a very pretty small shrub for a place in the shrub border.

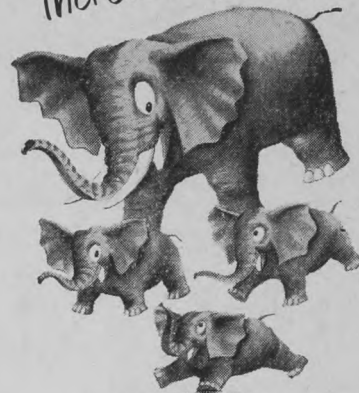
The Spiny caragana (*caragana spinosa*) is also listed as a shrub valuable for low hedges, or as a specimen plant.

The Russian pea-shrub (*caragana frutex*) is a very hardy species, though sometimes a bit difficult to transplant. It is best grafted, and is quite effective in the border with its large, yellow flowers and dark green leaves. Not a good hedging medium, it is sometimes known as the large-flowered pea-shrub, sometimes as Woody caragana.

The Little-leaf pea-shrub (*caragana microphylla*) is a comparatively tall species with the rather odd feature of silky hairs covering each twig. It has large, yellow flowers and pliant structure which makes it an attractive addition to any shrub collection.

So—if you are looking for something new and attractive for your landscape, and haven't already a few of the more glamorous species—why not try a caragana? We intend to.—K. Magill.

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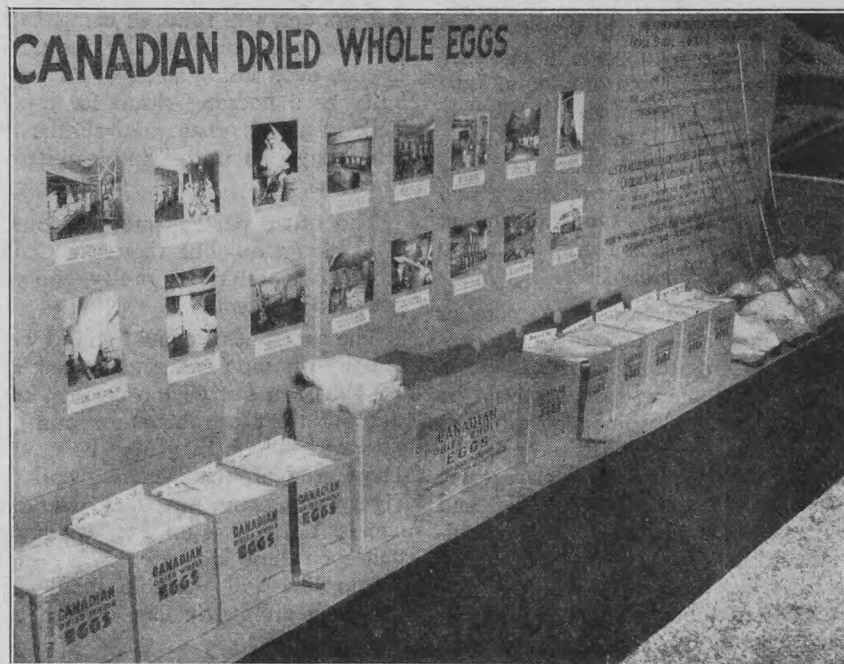
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POULTRY



The drying up of the outlet to Britain for Canadian eggs is posing marketing problems for our producers.

Sinusitis In Turkeys

OUTBREAKS of colds and "roup" or sinusitis in market turkey flocks are fairly common. The most readily recognizable symptom appears to be a nasal discharge and later a swelling of the sinus cavities below the eyes. This swelling may increase so that it closes the eyes, leading to increasing weakness on the part of the bird due to the difficulty of feeding.

Sinusitis, as the disease is usually called, is believed to be caused by a specific organism that spreads from bird to bird. This organism is common on the prairies, but does not usually become troublesome unless the birds' resistance is lowered due to improper nutrition. The nutritional deficiency most commonly responsible is a lack of Vitamin A, a vitamin found in cod liver oil and succulent green feeds. A deficiency of this vitamin weakens the mucous lining of the nasal passages and throat, making the bird susceptible to infection.

Another feeding practice that increases the likelihood of flock infection is the practice of attempting to raise market turkeys on a diet consisting almost entirely of grains, either ground or whole. Grains alone will not provide more than 12 per cent protein in the ration, and this is not sufficient for proper growth and development of turkeys. Birds from eight to 12 weeks of age require a 22 per cent protein diet, and this figure can be gradually reduced so that birds 24 to 28 weeks of age receive a ration containing only 14 per cent protein.

The protein content of the ration can be raised to a satisfactory level by the feeding of a growing mash, as well as whole grain. The mash can be made up by mixing turkey growing concentrate with ground grains in the proportions recommended by the manufacturer. The concentrates also contain some desirable minerals and vitamins.

If the flock does become infected the first step taken should be the isolation of the infected birds. Next the nutritional level of the whole flock should be raised, by adding the turkey concentrate. The feeding of a warm, wet mash made of growing mash and warm milk is desirable. To

this should be added four to six table-spoons of fish oil per 100 birds per day. Sufficient feeding space should be provided so that all birds can feed at the same time and the flock should be fed only what they will clean up in 20 minutes.

Birds with swollen sinuses need a more specific treatment. They should be sprayed at night with a mixture consisting of six ounces of Listerine, two ounces of eucalyptus, one ounce of spirits of camphor and two quarts of coal oil. Birds in which the disease is more advanced should have their heads dipped right into this solution though care must be exercised to avoid drowning.

New Marketing Techniques

ONE of the problems that always faces the retailer of foods is to make the product attractive in appearance and keep it fresh and yet not spend so much money on these objectives that the price gets out of line. It is of particular importance to farmers and producers that the consumer receives their products in an attractive form.

Recently some new techniques have been introduced in the processing of poultry. Whereas in the past birds were sent to their final market complete with heads, feet and viscera, a recent development has tended toward selling the birds cleaned and minus heads and feet, and wrapped in a transparent package so that when they are bought they are ready for the oven.

Another trend has been recognizable in the United States recently. This has been the smoking of turkeys. It has been found that many consumers prefer the smoked product. Hickory smoking is said to give the birds the most distinctive flavor. Domestically smoked turkey is now becoming available on some Canadian markets.

Any of these techniques that will lead to a larger share of the consumers' dollars being spent for poultry and poultry products is all to the good. In Canada at the present time the per capita consumption of turkey is about one pound. This compares to three and one-half pounds per person per year in the United States.

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First and foremost, it ought to be remembered that no hatchery wants to sell weak or diseased stock. Their reputation, their business, and their future success depend upon their honesty in furnishing healthy chicks. If the chicks are in good shape when the shipment arrives, the hatchery cannot be blamed for losses which begin three or four days after the chicks have been placed in the brooder.

One of the common charges brought against the hatchery chicks is that of white diarrhoea. This disease will not wait two or three weeks after you have received the chicks to appear; this plague develops in the incubator and the baby chick box itself and the chances are the chicks will look far from right when you receive the shipment. Any hatcheryman, acting in good faith, ought to welcome the information which establishes this disease in his plant, because it gives him a chance to stamp it out and save his business from great loss. But before a poultryman can make a claim for white diarrhoea a laboratory analysis is necessary. While we may be sure that the chicks have it, the germ can only be discovered with a microscope, and the way to get the correct information is to send a specimen of the infected chicks to a laboratory where an analysis can be made. The symptoms of white diarrhoea, such as droopiness, plastering up behind, whitish or yellow discharge sticking to the down, and a high mortality, are symptoms which can also be applied to other troubles, which may appear long after the diarrhoea stage is passed.

Chilling and feeding are a poultryman's problems, and a loss from any of these causes can hardly be charged against the hatchery. There is another matter of extreme importance. Every year the post office handles thousands of baby chicks, and its splendid co-operation is what has made the baby chick business possible. It is anxious to render prompt and satisfactory service, and it is glad to adjust losses which come under its jurisdiction. You have a right to insist that all shipments be opened in the presence of your postmaster. This is a good time to run down any trouble if there is any, for you have a reliable witness.

There are a few minor points that would clear up the death of hundreds of chicks annually. The hatchery should tell customers when chicks will likely arrive. The customer can be of further assistance by keeping in touch with the post office. Sometimes a day or more is wasted because the customer cannot be located. It helps to ruin the chicks. Still another cause comes from the brooder. Do not wait to start your fire until after the chicks arrive. Start up two or three days before you know they can possibly reach you. It gives you a chance to see if the stove works and if the house is really in good shape to receive your chicks. Then, when they come, you can take them out of the boxes at once.

—Anna Shoemaker.

FACTS**ABOUT THE CARE OF CALVES**

- 1 A two to six month old calf can drink between 10 to 15 pounds of water a day. Help your calves to get the best nourishment out of their feed by giving them all the fresh, clean water they need.
- 2 From birth to six months a calf brought up on milk, drinks a TON of milk. Yet a calf fed Miracle Calf Meal needs only three or four hundred pounds of milk. So if you have a market for your milk, save it and sell it. Miracle Calf Meal will cost you a lot less than the money you make on your milk and will assure calves a completely balanced diet.
- 3 A well-fed calf should develop in weight at an average of from 1 to 1 1/2 pounds per day. Important things to remember are that calves should always be fed at regular intervals and that froth on milk should be removed as it may cause indigestion and scouring. When a dry meal method of feeding is used, water can be gradually substituted for milk so that by the end of the first month the calf is getting just water, Miracle Calf Meal and hay. The ingredients in Miracle Calf Meal come from a wide range of sources and are scientifically prepared. They contain all the nutritive elements needed to produce strong, husky, profitable stock.

"MIRACLE" CALF MEAL**FACTS****ABOUT THE CARE OF COWS**

- 1 Milk consists of approximately 87% water. So make sure your dairy herd gets plenty. In winter, taking the chill off the water encourages the cows to drink more.
- 2 Free access to salt should be allowed the cows at all times. Without salt, cows first develop an abnormal appetite, then an indifferent one. Soon both body weight and milk yield drop.
- 3 To keep producing regularly and to capacity, cows need ample proteins and minerals. And if you feed Miracle Dairy Feeds, you can be sure they're getting all they need of these important nutrients. Miracle 18% Dairy Ration is a complete feed in itself and is fed with usual hay or pasturage. If, however, you have a surplus of home-grown grains, you can still give your herd a balanced diet by supplementing these with Miracle 24% Dairy Ration. Just talk over your feeding problem with your Miracle Feed Dealer. There's a Miracle Dairy Feed for every need.

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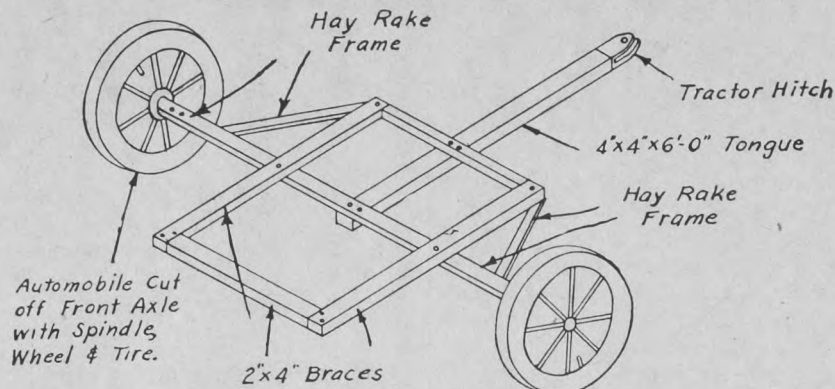
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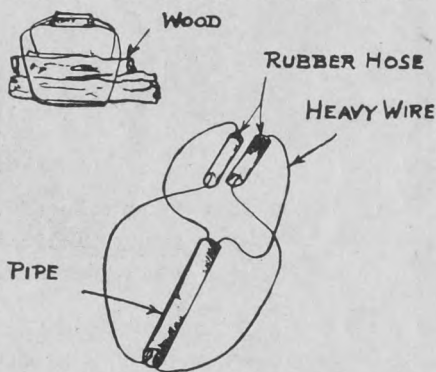
Machine-Transporting Trailer



This is a rig I made for moving harrow sections and other machines to and from the fields and on the road. The frame is from a ten-foot hay rake with teeth, wheels, axles and other parts removed. At each end of this frame are bolted the wheels and spindles from a Model T Ford front axle. They are cut off about eight inches long. For a tongue, I used a six-foot four-by-four-inch piece bolted to the frame. For braces, I used two by four's but flat or angle iron can be used if preferred. This rig can easily carry five or six harrow sections or can be floored and used for odd hauling jobs around the farm.—A.M.

Wood Basket

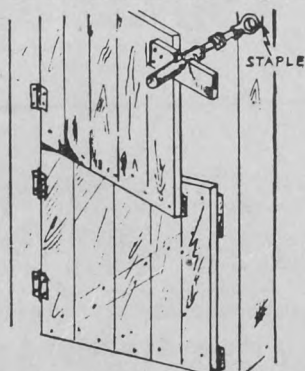
It is much easier to carry wood in this basket than it is in your arms. Two wires or light ropes are run through a pipe about a foot long. The ends are run through two short pieces



of rubber hose handles and then are tied. To use the basket, spread the handles out on the ground on either side of the pipe and stack the wood on the wires. When the handles are brought together, they hold the wood securely and the bundle is easily carried.—C.S.

Door Stop For The Barn

It is often necessary to hold the barn door partially open for ventilation purposes. This holder is out of the way and is always on the spot when needed. Take a piece of three-quarter-inch rod about 18 inches long and put

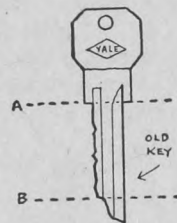


an eye on one end. Grind or file some notches on the rod about two inches apart. Staple this rod to the door frame so it is high enough to be out of the way. Cut a V-notch in a short piece of plate or strap iron and bolt this to the door. The rod can then be set in the notch to hold the door at any desired angle and is high enough that you don't bump into it.—M.C.R.

Key Ring Screwdriver

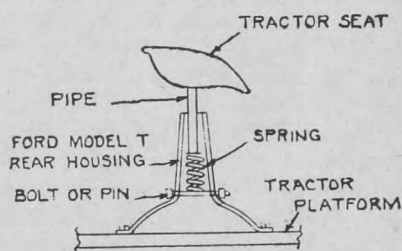
An old car or house key, cut off squarely and ground or filed to a slight taper, will make a small screwdriver which can be carried on the key ring and is always available.

By cutting the key at the end of the shank (line A), the point will be about five-sixteenth inch wide. Cutting at the end (line B) will give a point about three-sixteenth inch wide. It is convenient to have both sizes on the key ring.—M.K.V.



Spring-Mounted Tractor Seat

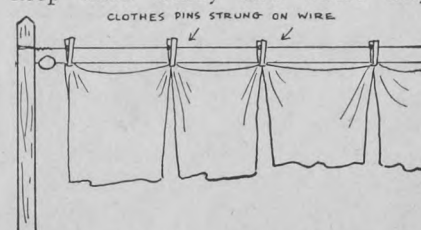
Old tractor seats can be made as comfortable as the new ones. Bolt half of a Model T housing to the platform of the tractor. Put a bolt through the housing, just above the bell and set



a heavy spring on this bolt. Weld or bolt the bottom of the seat to a pipe which is small enough to enter the hole in the housing. The seat is thus free to move up and down on the spring.—F.C.S.

Clothes Line Convenience

A second wire strung above the clothes wire will carry the pins and keep them handy and where they



won't be lost. Thread the pins onto the top line, running the wire through the centre of the coil spring in each pin. Leave the top wire slack enough so the pins can be clamped on the lower line without strain.—C.L.C.

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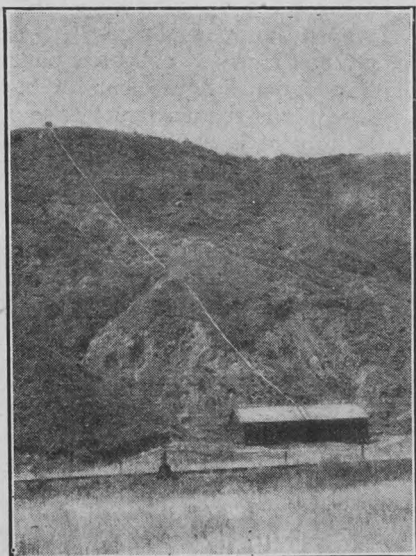
MOST boys who were raised on the prairies have vivid recollections of hands frozen on steel traps. Arranging stones so that a weasel could not approach bait except by walking over a trap was often a cold business, but the cold was forgotten if the set later proved successful. The trapper who could lay the wily coyote low was considered locally to have a real talent for the game.

A western professional trapper—Joe Martin—has recently written a book entitled "Canadian Wilderness Trapping," which gives useful tips that should help to increase any trapper's catch, regardless of whether he is a full-time trapper or a boy on the farm who tries to catch a few weasels, coyote or mink.

The author appears to have made a study of the ways of the animals to be trapped and knows what will quickly make the wilier ones suspicious. He takes no stock in supposedly secret professional trapping methods or baits, but advises methods that are available to almost any trapper and recommends baits that are simple to make or use. The baits include flesh, of course, and also skunk scent, fish oil, rotten eggs, the dung of the animal being trapped and, for coyotes, the contents of a coyote bladder mixed with the coyote's scent glands. The bait used is most important, as the animal cannot be caught unless it approaches the trap. This is where an effective bait pays dividends. Non-flesh baits usually do not attract dogs or magpies and thus reduce the danger of ruining useful domestic animals, or upsetting a good set.

The booklet also gives detailed instructions on methods of setting traps to catch fur-bearers. There is also a chapter on the snaring of fur-bearers, though it must be borne in mind that snaring is illegal in Saskatchewan.

"Canadian Wilderness Trapping" is a very useful handbook for anyone interested in making a few dollars out of furs. It can be bought from the Book Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, for the sum of \$1.00 postpaid.

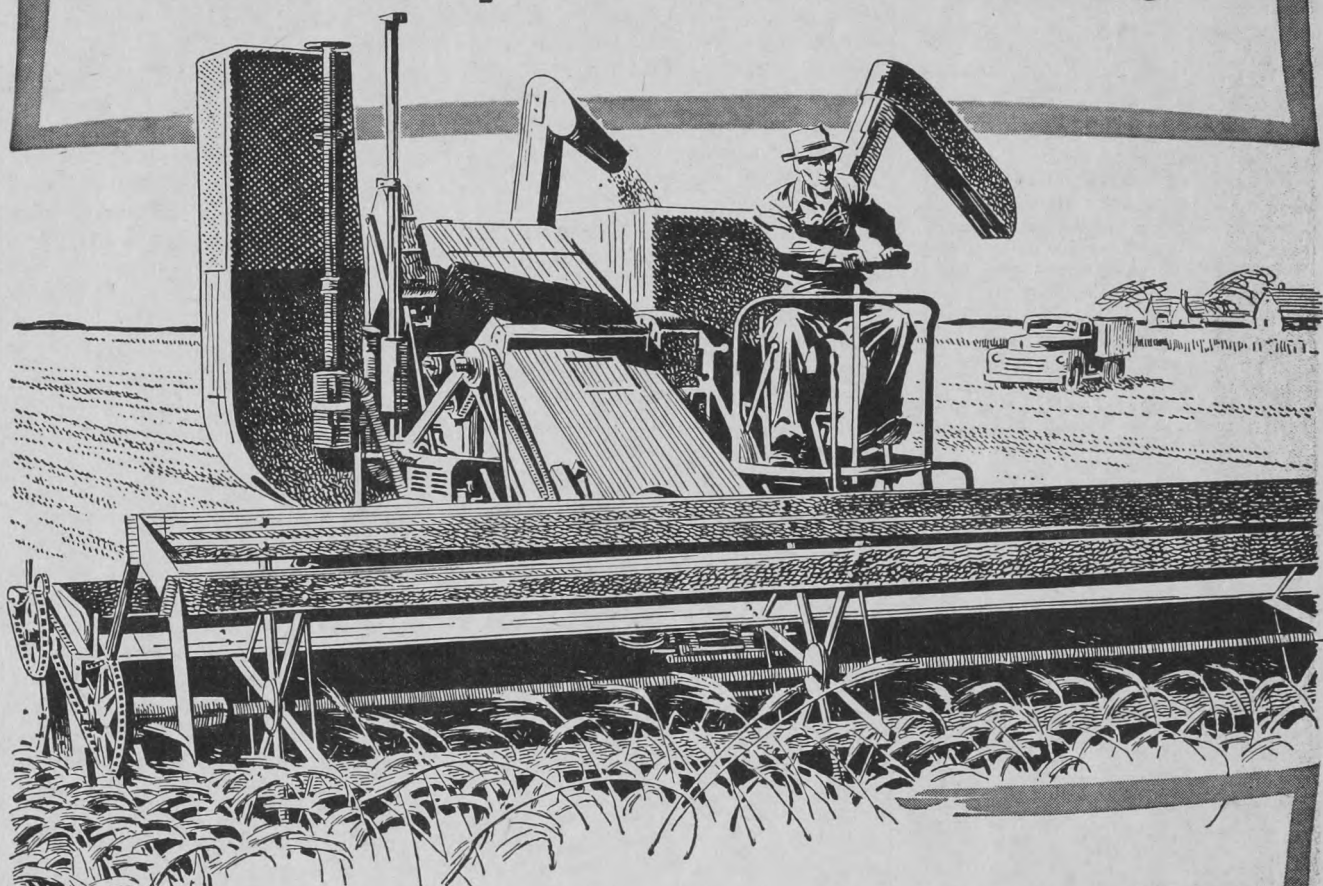


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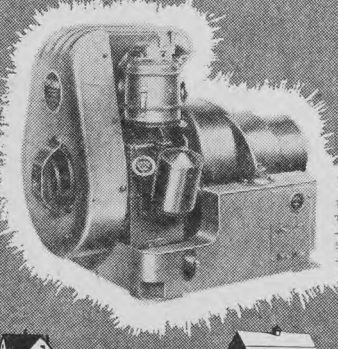
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MONTHLY COMMENTARY

New Complications In U.K. Wheat Contract

A new and unexpected development in connection with the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement has arisen from difficulties associated with sales of other Canadian produce to Great Britain. It has now been suggested, and presumably agreed upon by the Canadian Government, that the obligation of the United Kingdom to buy wheat during the current crop year at \$2 per bushel be postponed for a year. The object would be to release approximately \$20,000,000 previously earmarked for buying Canadian wheat to be used for purchase of bacon, cheese and lumber.

Under the contract, the United Kingdom is obligated to buy 140 million bushels of Canadian wheat during the current year on the basis of \$2.00 per bushel, to a total value of approximately \$280,000,000. For a time it looked as if the United Kingdom would be unable to carry out this obligation due to a shortage of dollars. Then, in negotiations at Washington between Canada, Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that Britain could use some of the E.C.A. funds obtained from the United States to buy Canadian wheat. Earlier, objections had been taken in the United States to such procedure on the ground that that country had a surplus of wheat which it wanted to dispose of.

All seemed clear sailing then so far as wheat sales were concerned, until the Governments of Canada and Great Britain began to discuss other British purchases in Canada. The British authorities stated they would have to eliminate other food buying in this country because of a lack of funds. This was made quite definite insofar as shell eggs are concerned, and the resulting drop in egg prices has caused consternation among poultry producers across Canada. Then the British authorities made it known that they might have to give up buying Canadian bacon, cheese, lumber, fish and various other commodities because means of payment were lacking. It was pointed out that the wheat purchases under the contract would absorb so large a part of British purchasing power that there would be little left over. The British Government did not ask to be released in connection with the wheat contract but did make clear that some relief in that connection would provide the only possible basis for a bacon contract. The government at Ottawa had to decide whether it was more anxious to sell bacon than to sell wheat, and once the decision had been made in favor of bacon, the same question arose in respect of cheese and lumber.

Alternative Outlets For Wheat

Had this suggestion to relieve the United Kingdom of contractual wheat obligations come up at the beginning of the crop year it would have seemed much less dangerous. At that time, Canada was doing quite well in disposing of wheat to other countries, both those included in the International Agreement, and countries outside of the Agreement. It was even thought that Canada might not have

wheat enough available to meet all demands upon this country during the crop year. That condition, however, lasted for only a brief period and lately sales have been much more restricted. The change appears to have been due to more aggressive selling on the part of the United States. In that country, as is well known, open market levels are considerably above the maximum price stipulated in the International Agreement. In order to fulfill its obligations under the Agreement the Government of the United States subsidizes exports. The amount of the subsidy varies from day to day and differs as between different ports. At first, the subsidy which began at close to 40 cents a bushel seemed hardly great enough to equalize conditions with Canada, and there was a tendency for some countries to buy in this country rather than in the United States. Lately, however, the subsidies have been increased until they range close to 50 cents a bushel and that resulted in a diversion of demand from Canada to the United States. Now it is quite possible that the loss of a certain volume of sales to Great Britain will simply mean that the Canadian year end carryover will be that much higher than it otherwise would have been.

The problem of competition with the United States in wheat selling exists also in what may be termed "open market" wheat for countries not included in the International Agreement. The Canadian Wheat Board price to such countries fluctuates from day to day, roughly in accordance with changes registered on the Chicago market. Shortly after currency devaluation in September, this Canadian price went as high as \$2.40 per bushel but it has since declined by 20 cents a bushel or more. It must be admitted that recently a preponderant share of such business has been done in the United States rather than in Canada. A good deal of such business comes through ordinary commercial channels and it must be admitted that the Canadian Wheat Board has not found it easy to meet the competition from south of the line. Price and quality are not the only factors in such competition. The highly organized grain and flour trade in the United States has succeeded in establishing certain well marked channels of trade. In addition to that fact, various countries, realizing their dependence upon the goodwill of the United States, seemed to prefer doing business in that country, except where there was some special advantage in dealing with Canada.

The Question Of "Postponement"

The arrangement proposed is described, not as a cancellation, but as a "postponement" of the obligation of Great Britain to buy a certain quantity of Canadian wheat. "Postponement" is a somewhat meaningless word in this connection. Meals are not postponed. One who skips dinner today does not eat two dinners tomorrow. Any omission on the part of British consumers to eat today bread made from Canadian wheat will not be made up by eating twice as much later on. Whatever sales opportunities for wheat are foregone today are definitely lost.

At first sight, the word "postponement" seems to have some meaning so far as price is concerned. Presumably, if this year's sales at \$2 per bushel are cut down, Great Britain will assume an obligation to pay \$2 per bushel for a corresponding quantity of wheat to be bought next year, instead of such lower prices as may then be in effect. However, if, in 1951, Canada charges Britain an extra 20 or 25 cents per bushel for a certain quantity of wheat, the effect will simply be to cut down the total quantity Britain might otherwise be able to buy.

International Agreement Wheat Price Cut

The Canadian Wheat Board recently lowered its price by six cents a bushel to countries included in the International Wheat Agreement. That was done by dropping a surcharge formerly made to cover carrying costs. The International Agreement stipulated a maximum price of \$1.80 per bushel in Canadian funds of the exchange value of March 1949. It was provided that to this maximum price there might be added an amount to cover carrying costs. This at first was set at five cents per bushel. When, last September, the Canadian dollar was devalued in terms of United States currency, the maximum price became \$1.98, in terms of present-day Canadian dollars, and the carrying charge was put to six cents a bushel. This made a total of \$2.04, which was quite in accordance with the provisions of the International Agreement.

Recently, in order to meet competition from the United States, it was announced that the carrying charge would be dropped and the price to countries included in the International Agreement would accordingly be \$1.98.

This must be regarded as marking the end of the period during which, because of scarce supply, exporting countries could demand the maximum price. When some reduction from the maximum has been made, there is nothing to prevent further reductions coming into effect if Canada, the United States, or Australia should choose to make them.

It must be remembered that no importing country is obligated under the International Agreement, to buy wheat either at the maximum price or at the present level. It is only when the exporting countries are willing to sell at the minimum, which this year, in terms of present Canadian dollars, is approximately \$1.65, that the importing countries could be called on to make good on their obligations.

Range Of Barley Prices

Barley prices have shown a considerable variation during the first five months of the crop year. Starting in August at fairly moderate levels, they registered a steady advance until late in October, after which a decline set in to bring them close to August levels. No. 1 Feed barley, after being down to about \$1.20 per bushel early in August, reached a high of \$1.47 early in November, and then declined be-

fore the year end to the August levels.

This movement in prices was largely the result of variance in demand for malting barley to be shipped to the United States. Although practically all other crops in the United States showed very high yields in 1949, the yield in barley was disappointing both in respect to quantity and grade. In consequence, maltsters in the United States showed a great interest in Canadian malting barley, and companies forwarding to the southern markets accumulated large quantities of selected barley, most of which was sent south before the close of navigation. It also happened that the early receipts of barley from the 1949 crop were high in quality, with an unusually large percentage suitable for malting. As a result of these conditions, the quantity of feed barley going on the market during the early part of the crop year was limited, so that it could be absorbed at a fairly high price. With the close of navigation conditions were reversed. The demand for malting barley became less insistent and, at the same time, there was a much larger percentage of feed barley in deliveries. Thus, the market which had been, for a time, mainly related to malting barley, began to be governed by conditions relating to the demand and supply for feed.

In the meantime, eastern buyers of feed grains switched their purchases to some extent from barley to corn imported from the United States. Then, towards the end of 1949, feeders became disturbed about price prospects for livestock and livestock products. Not only was it announced that Great Britain would cease buying eggs in Canada, but, for a time, it was doubtful if there would be any bacon contract with the United Kingdom, and when a contract was finally concluded it was on a basis that meant a decline in the price of hogs.

Malting grades still command considerable premiums over feed barley, but with a slackening of the competitive buying from the United States, Canadian maltsters have been able to get supplies at prices considerably lower than prevailed for a time.

Prices, of course, are still considerably above the level of initial prices paid by the Canadian Wheat Board so the prospect is for a considerable final payment on all grades of feed barley when the Canadian Wheat Board closes its accounts for the crop year. Quite obviously, however, the final payment is likely to be considerably less than at one time was hoped for. During the time of heaviest deliveries there was a widespread feeling that initial prices for barley had been set unreasonably low, and at one time there was a fairly strong demand from producers for an interim payment. Now it is evident that the margin of safety represented by the difference between the initial payment and market prices, although still ample, has been considerably reduced. That fact may have a bearing on future Wheat Board policies in connection with initial prices and lead to a disposition on the part of the government to feel they are safe in establishing the level of initial prices.



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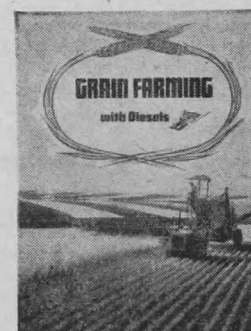
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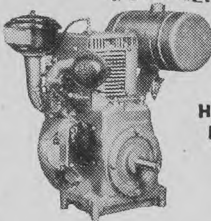
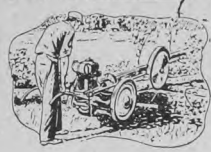
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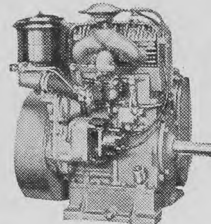
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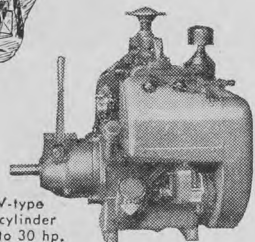
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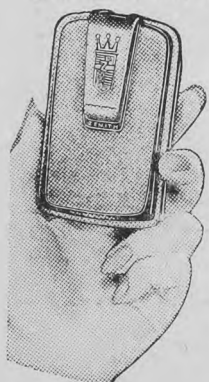
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TODAY

Fabulous Sands

Continued from page 9

homesteader, and the Indian long before him, saw the oil glinting on the river sands and marvelled. Today, residents of the area pick up handfuls of sand and squeeze the sticky oil through their fingers. Any trucker could drive in there, load a ton of sand on his truck and have in his possession one barrel of crude oil—if he knew the secret of separating the oil from the tar.

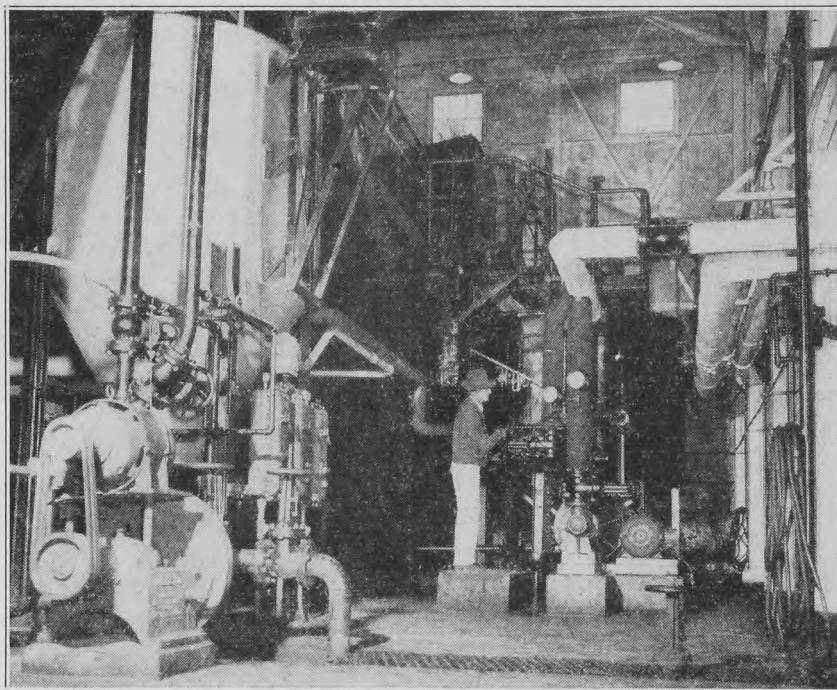
Through the years this has been the elusive formula that has kept a multi-billion dollar industry from developing. The best brains in the scientific world have worked for three decades now trying to perfect a simple system of extraction, but up until the present all they have had to report are disappointments, setbacks and failure. Oil and tar can be separated by several different processes—but not cheaply enough for sale on a competitive market with the lighter crude oils of the western plains.

Time and again it seemed that success lay within the grasp of the

kept on experimenting. Their tests showed 67-70 per cent of the original product could be obtained as gasoline "without the formation of coke." Tests made in Chicago labs revealed that the sands were saturated with oil—capable of producing 55.5 per cent of bitumen, from which petroleum products can be produced. The bitumen yields 22 per cent of 100 octane gasoline (aviation fuel), 17 per cent of 73-74 motor gasoline, and 16 per cent fuel oil. But always the encouraging reports were dampened by the elusive mystery of how to separate tar and oil in an easy, inexpensive manner.

Two companies organized during the war years had each its own story of encouraging progress and sudden or eventual failure.

The Abasand Co. received federal aid, suffered two disappointing fires; Ottawa withdrew its assistance, and the plant closed. The other major company, Oil Sands Ltd., was assisted by the provincial government, which invested \$500,000 in the joint venture. The government claimed the company was unable to live up to its agreement; a court action resulted, and the fabulous "white elephant" was given back



The interior of plant at Bitumont where oil is extracted from tar sand.

researchers. By September 1930, for instance, after ten years of experimentation, it appeared a sure-fire solution was found. In tests, it proved a failure . . . it was too costly. The "Ball system," evolved by Max Ball of Denver and tested in the pilot plant at Toronto, was thought to be the key, but it also proved to be impractical. The International Bitumen Co., after five years' experimental work, hoped they had their plant, 50 miles north of McMurray, on a paying basis. But again the results were disappointing.

OVER the years, production on trial runs showed the extent and the quality of the oil: 1930—260 barrels; 1931—1,000 barrels; 1932—300 barrels; 1933—300 barrels; 1938—50,000 gallons of fuel oil and 3,500 barrels of asphalt. Both governments poured in money to help private research. Today, the project has cost the Alberta government alone about \$800,000. American capital was impressed as far back as 1932, ready and willing to invest millions for development if the separation secret could be found. The National Research Council of Canada

to the province. Some idea of the progress made in this period, though, is contained in the report that 11,000 barrels of bitumen were extracted and marketed in 1945, while the Alberta Research Council found that asphalt from the tar sands yielded a natural, unsurpassable surfacing for the country's roads. Today, part of the council's work is to find still other uses for the amazing number of by-products of the tar sands.

In the legislature itself, the oil sands have been the subject of numerous heated debates. In the early days, the government was accused of wasting money on them; but of late years, public opinion and business approval has swung in favor of continuing the Bitumont project. In 1946, there was a spirit of optimism in the legislative halls—good news was expected from both McMurray and the test station at New Westminster. Then, like something out of an old-time melodrama, fire swept through the plant in the McMurray field, and in May of the same year, the experimental oil station at New Westminster was razed by flames of unknown origin. There

Canada's Production at High Level

President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, S. M. Wedd, States Development of Natural Resources of Major Importance

General Manager, James Stewart, Shows Bank's Record Progress

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank, Toronto, December 13th, Mr. Stanley M. Wedd, President, and Mr. James Stewart, General Manager, presented the Annual Statement of the Bank together with a review of business conditions. Mr. Wedd's address to the meeting follows, in part:

Canada's continued efforts since the war to develop an orderly and prosperous economy have been highlighted each year by changes both in domestic and in foreign relationships and the year now drawing to a close will stand out in this respect.

NEWFOUNDLAND

I would first note in the record of events that Newfoundland this year became the tenth Canadian Province, after a series of negotiations dating back many years. Both countries stand to gain much from the new partnership and Newfoundland will now take her place as an active member of this Confederation. Tradewise, Canada and Newfoundland always have been very close, with Canada first in importance as a source of Newfoundland imports and third in importance as the destination of Newfoundland exports.

DEVALUATION

The dollar issue today is probably less a dollar problem than a production and marketing problem. Devaluation is, in effect, an attempt to rectify a distorted balance of payment position arising from unfavourable trade developments. For real advantages to accrue from devaluation there must be either a sizable stockpile of goods available for export or a production potential sufficient to satisfy any increased demand for export goods. In such circumstances, the devaluating country can take advantage of its more favourable competitive position either before economic conditions change internally or before other countries readjust trade barriers or institute competitive devaluation. In the light of the many variable factors which must be satisfied before exchange depreciation can effectively check or reverse a trend in a country's balance of payments, it is perhaps more realistic to regard devaluation as a temporary expedient rather than a corrective. Should this recent step lead eventually to free convertibility of currencies, an objective much to be desired will have been accomplished. If, on the other hand, devaluation is nullified by continuous price adjustments then, from an economic point of view, the step will prove to be abortive.

TRADE AND TARIFF CONFERENCE

Trade and tariff discussions initiated at Geneva in 1947 continue. Reports of the sessions during the past summer suggest that the principles of multilateral trade have become more widely recognized and

the leading nations in world trade, the United States, Britain and Canada, are moving toward more liberal commercial policies, although these may not be fully implemented for some time.

Canada has reduced tariffs on sixty-one items and has bound against increasing the tariff rates on twenty-four additional items. Of particular importance were the tariff reductions obtained by Canada from the United States under the most favoured nations principle, centring for the most part on certain types of steel products, wood products and meat and dairy products.

THE NATIONAL SCENE

Looking at our domestic picture, it may be noted that the national economy as a whole has continued at a high level. Conditions, however, have been more varied than was the case in 1948, although it is likely that there will be an over-all gain this year and it is now anticipated that the dollar volume of production will reach sixteen billion dollars as compared with fifteen and a half billion in 1948. During the year the number of people at work reached the highest figure in the employment history of this country.

Canadian agriculture begins the 1949-1950 crop year in a strong financial position due in a large measure to continued high returns from the sale of farm products. There was, however, earlier in the year, widespread drought and insect infestation and, consequently, many grain growers in western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, as well as in some localities in central Canada, suffered heavy crop damage, which was not fully overcome by the more favourable weather later in the season.

INDUSTRY

The great expansion of Canadian industry in the last quarter century, and notably in the last decade, is a tribute to the enterprise of Canadian citizens. It is estimated that in the last ten years manufacturing capacity in Canada has increased by about sixty per cent, while the gross value of Canadian manufacturing production per head of population has risen from about two hundred and fifty dollars per head in the 1926-29 period to the present value of about seven hundred and fifty dollars. In all, there now are approximately thirty-three thousand manufacturing establishments operating in Canada producing goods to a value of over ten billion dollars yearly. Industrial production has moved upwards and reached a new peacetime high towards the latter part of this year.

MINING AND OIL

Today Canada is one of the leading producers of minerals and current production is valued at well over eight hundred million dollars per annum derived from about sixty different substances. This represents a substantial increase in dollar value over any previous record, with higher values per unit produced and increased volume of production both combining to bring about a new peak. Plans are proceeding for the development of the Quebec and Labrador iron ore deposits estimated at over three hundred million tons. The initial operations are projected at a minimum of ten million tons per annum, but some years must elapse before actual production will

be under way. Also, in the lower Quebec region the production of titanium is expected to commence in 1950 with an objective, which it is planned to reach in 1952, of 220,000 tons of titanium slag and 175,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

The present petroleum development programme, largely in Alberta, but extending also into Saskatchewan and Manitoba, is the largest ever undertaken in Canada. Alberta now has nearly one thousand productive oil wells, over twice as many as a year ago, and Canadian oil production has tripled as compared to two years ago. What the new oil discoveries may mean to the future of Canadian economic life is as yet uncertain but if there are further discoveries and production continues to increase at the present rate, oil production may rival agriculture in importance to the prairie economy. Equally topical is the possibility that, by becoming self-sufficient or nearly self-sufficient in oil, Canada may substantially reduce her trade deficit with the United States. In 1948 aggregate oil imports from all sources amounted to about three hundred millions in United States dollars.

The increase in the tempo of the development of the natural resources of the country, to which I have just referred, is undoubtedly of major importance to our economy. One can well envisage that, with our new oil potentials and the possibilities of substantially increased shipments of metals to the United States markets, the current deficit in our trade with that country should progressively decline and that, in due time, a shift in our pattern of trade may develop.

Today we face many uncertainties. The attempts to gain control of men's minds, which is the goal of the totalitarian, throw difficulties in the way of efforts to establish an orderly trading world. Yet the advantages of peaceful and universal trade are so obvious that one cannot help but be strongly hopeful that common sense will prevail.

All in all the year just closing has been a good one for Canada. Our trade generally has reached top figures and employment has been quite well maintained in most fields of endeavour. In so far as the immediate future is concerned I think it safe to conjecture that the coming year will bring satisfactory results in the aggregate. It is true that competition is becoming increasingly vigorous both at home and from outside of our borders, but there is great enterprise in the Canadian people and given a reasonably stable world there is no basis for pessimism.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Following on from the record activities of 1948 the Canadian economy has continued in a generally upward direction and year-end aggregate figures of national income and production will indicate further industrial progress this year. This sustained upward trend is reflected in the present position of the Bank. During the fiscal year, assets increased by some 117 millions of dollars—a somewhat greater climb than that of last year—and the figure is now 1,646 millions.

DEPOSITS

An increase of 122 millions is shown in deposits this year as contrasted with 93 millions last year. The Balance Sheet which is before you gives a breakdown

of this liability in various classifications, but probably the most significant figure is contained under the heading "Deposits by the Public bearing interest," etc. The bulk of the deposits under this heading is in personal savings and the increase of 58 millions over last year at once denotes the thrift and savings habits of the people of this Dominion and also reflects the generally favourable economic conditions within the Dominion.

INVESTMENTS

Our investment portfolio covering Dominion and Provincial Governments and Municipalities issues shows a modest increase over last year of \$4 million. The return from such securities over the cost of money to the Bank is low—a very small fraction of 1 per cent. However, these securities could readily be converted into cash, they are not subject to wide market fluctuations, and consequently represent a safeguard for our depositors' funds.

While on the subject of investment, it might be noted that over the past few years great strides have been made in the expansion and improvement of industrial and commercial plant and equipment which has involved heavy capital investment and this has been a sustaining influence on the high level of business and employment. Having regard for past experience, there must be an annual rate of capital investment that fits in with the orderly growth of an economy such as ours, although so far it is difficult to express in figures such over-all investment. It is important to our economy that private capital investment be encouraged among our own people, but also the factors must be such that citizens of other lands will view our investment possibilities with favour. It is essential, therefore, that a climate continue to be developed and sustained wherein risks and returns come into line and where individual and corporate judgments be given adequate scope.

LOANS

Current loans this year have increased \$59 million. This is almost double the increase of 1948. Steady upward price movements (fortunately on a small scale), a sustained expansion in industrial plant and equipment plus the continued buoyancy of the Canadian economy to which I have made previous reference have contributed to this position.

STAFF

The figures which you have before you bespeak the calibre of the staff. The overall increase in the Balance Sheet and the level of our earnings tell the story of initiative, energy and good staff-customer relationships. We have a large staff—some 7,500—scattered over the length and breadth of the Dominion, in the United Kingdom, the United States and the West Indies. Spread as they are, authority is widely diffused and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the Managers and Accountants throughout the service have accepted and wisely used their delegated authority. The men and women in the clerical positions in the branches have also contributed to the giving of cheerful and efficient service to the public. It is a pleasure for me to express appreciation to the members of the staff for a good job well done, and I am sure this will be heartily endorsed by the shareholders here today.

Farm Service Facts

PRESENTED BY.....



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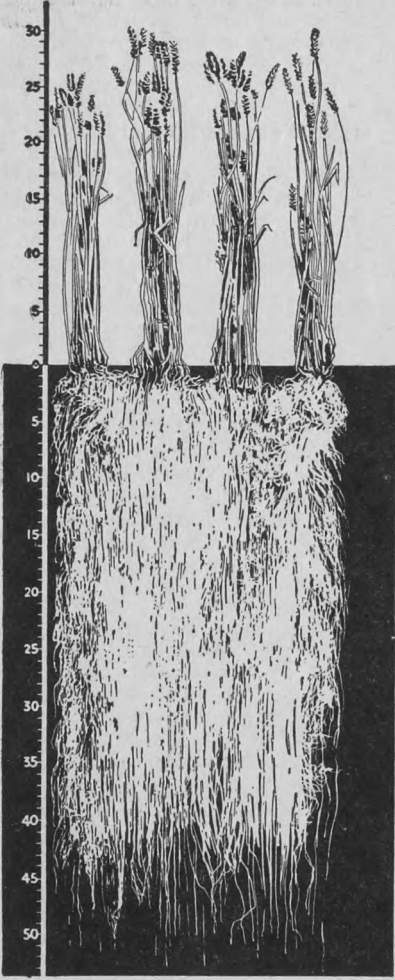
HOW CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE WORKS TO INCREASE CROP YIELD

Subsoil Reserve is Essential to Supplement Seasonal Rainfall

The total annual rainfall in most parts of the prairie provinces is barely more than the amount of moisture that is needed by plants to produce a profitable yield of wheat. As evaporation, weeds and run-off claim a part of the water, only what is left can be converted into crop. If the proportion is small, there will not be enough for profitable yield. That is why it is of the utmost importance to conserve soil moisture. Any cultural practices that will kill weeds, reduce evaporation, and prevent run-off without wind erosion, help to increase yields.

WHEAT DIGS DEEP TO PRODUCE A GOOD CROP

Moisture must be available deep down, particularly at seeding time, if a good crop is to be expected. Wheat roots will penetrate to four feet or more if there is moisture

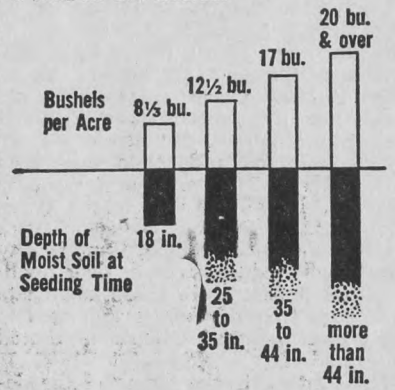


A thrifty wheat plant at maturity has more than 45 miles of roots and root hairs. The roots can penetrate from 4 to 5 feet into the soil, in search of moisture.

at such depth, and so increase the crop. This has been demonstrated conclusively in a four-year test in south-western Saskatchewan. The average yield of wheat (on both fallow and stubble) on sandy soil,

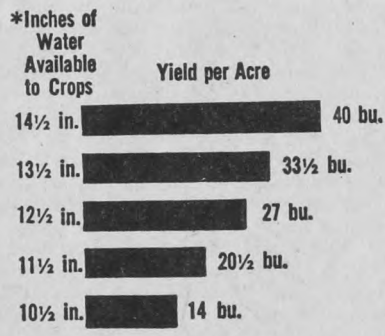
increased with the depth of soil moisture at seeding time.

The diagram below shows the average yield for varying depths of moisture at seeding time. The soil was considered moist if it would stick together when pressed into a ball in the hands.



EXTRA INCH OF RAINFALL CONSERVED MAY ADD 6 1/2 BUSHELS TO YIELD

Studies made at the Swift Current Experimental Station show that crops that got less than 10 1/2 inches of water generally yielded less than 14 bushels per acre. For each additional inch of water—22,700 gallons—there was an average increase of approximately 6 1/2 bushels per acre.



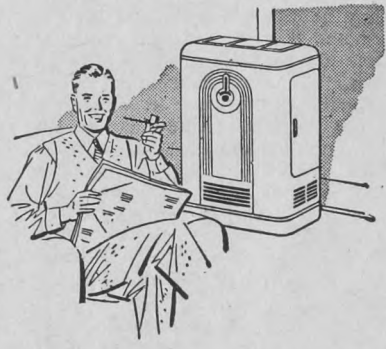
*"Inches" here means the inches of rainfall during crop season... plus inches of rain that fell the previous year and were retained in the soil.

As the average seasonal rainfall for the area was only 7.78 inches, the 14-bushel crop had to obtain 3 inches or more of water from rain that fell the year before and was conserved by summer fallowing. The more moisture conserved, the more there was available for the crop and the higher the yield.

ROBBERS OF MOISTURE

Weeds are heavy robbers of soil moisture. Wild oats, for instance, have a more extensive root system than wheat and weeds penetrate deeper in the soil. For every pound of dry matter they produce, weeds use from 50 to 100 gallons of water. Hence the importance of killing weeds as soon as possible after they have germinated.

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were charges of "sabotage of the tar-sands development," claims that "another 12 hours would have thrown a bombshell into the oil industry's history"—but whatever the cause of the fires, the setback was bitterly disappointing to men who had dreamed a lifetime over the proper exploitation of the McMurray wastes.

In 1947, the new plant, capable of separating 400 barrels a day, was well under construction at Bitumont. In March 1948 the government announced that this pilot plant was "ready for operation." And in August this year, an "official party," consisting of three Alberta cabinet ministers and 40 M.L.A.'s, left Edmonton for Waterways, for personal inspection of the project. The ones I spoke to are happy about the prospects.

Members of the Research Council—headed by Dr. D. S. Pasternack and Professor K. A. Clark of the University of Alberta—outlined to members the new "hot-water" process—the most successful method yet devised for separation of oil and tar.

Briefly, it consists of "steaming" to fluidize the sand, which is hauled to the plant in trucks. Hot water, circulating through the separation plant at the rate of 400 gallons per minute, divides the original truckloads of tar sand into two separate parts—crude oil and clean sand. The oil is piped to the refinery where it is broken down into naphtha, distillate, diesel oil, light fuel oil and heavy bunker fuel. About 420 tons of sand are mined daily, yielding at present 250 barrels of oil per day, though test production has been as high as 700 barrels per day.

Profitable? After so many rosy hopes, the government is cautious. By 1950, they say, it will be possible to assay the mass of data surrounding the tests and judge if the hot-water process of extraction is simple enough to warrant wholesale development of the sands. Cost is the deciding factor; and if the separation process is economical, the enormous volume of available oil will make transportation costs negligible. Probably, then, pipelines will be used to move the oil to Edmonton.

AND if it isn't profitable? Revolutionary new tests are being conducted in a brand-new field of science—petroleum bacteriology; and of them all, they hold the most promising answer to the tar-sands question.

At the lab in La Jolla, California, Dr. Claude E. ZoBell, associate professor of microbiology at the University of California, found by accident that certain strains of bacteria stripped the soft, sticky tar film from the outer surface of a sand grain. In other instances, it produced an acid reaction which attacked limestone, releasing the oil content. Petroleum bacteriology is still in its infancy, but, if other methods are too costly, it may be the key that will yet open the door to the world's greatest treasure of "black gold."

Alberta, with its Midas touch, is confident of the outcome of the McMurray experiments. So are the men who work there. "The sands keep looking at you," said Dr. Clark, who has been wrestling with them a quarter of a century now, "asking, 'What are you going to do about me?'"

The Wheat Board

Continued from page 10

least twice pegged the Winnipeg futures market. He was accused in consequence, of not pressing sales of Pool wheat. He, in turn, complained that the four big exporting countries had produced over 400 million more bushels on 30 million more acres in 1929 than in 1913, and during the years 1930-31-32 had helped to produce the lowest wheat price in 400 years, by seeding an additional four million acres to grow still another 57 million bushels of wheat. Canada had been the principal offender.

During this period the first international wheat agreement was negotiated (1933), which brought about some acreage decrease. This decrease, plus short crops in 1933 and 1934, cut wheat production in the big four exporting countries by the equivalent of 35 million acres per year and, in effect, brought their combined acreage back to the 1913 level.

By 1935 it had become apparent that McFarland's stabilization operations, no matter how capably undertaken, were not going to have the effect of significantly increasing prices. Also the view was frequently expressed that if the government was going to be in the grain business it should use a government instrument for its operations rather than the Central Selling Agency of the Wheat Pools. In view of the fact that an election was near at hand, electoral opinion may well have carried added weight in the councils of the nation. In any case the Canadian Government became interested, for the first time since 1919, in forming a Wheat Board, and in giving farmers some sort of minimum guaranteed price for their wheat.

On March 4, 1935, a resolution indicating the intention of the government to introduce a wheat board bill was tabled in the House of Commons. The Bill was introduced on June 10 and then referred to a special committee of the House. The Bill originally introduced in the House granted monopoly powers to the Board to handle all wheat marketed in western Canada. When it was reported back it provided for a voluntary wheat board, though it included more drastic and compulsory clauses, which could be brought into effect on the proclamation of the Governor-in-Council. The Act became law on July 5, 1935.

THE chief feature of the new Wheat Board Act was that no interest was completely satisfied and none completely antagonized. The compulsory features, offensive to the grain trade and the Liberal party, were submerged. On the other hand, the open market was no longer the sole marketing channel. The Board stood ready to pay a fixed initial price—announced on September 6 to be 87½ cents per bushel—and to issue a participation certificate which permitted farmers to share in any accumulated surplus.

It should be recognized at once that the formation of the Wheat Board of 1935 was not an illogical move in the marketing of western wheat. It was a natural development in the steady, if reluctant, increase of government participation in wheat marketing, of which McFarland's stabilization operations were a transitional stage. It permitted producers to accept the government's initial price with the possibility of subsequent participation payments, or

to take the immediate offering of the open market. The Board price was probably based on an estimate of minimum returns likely to be achieved through the final sale of the wheat. If the final average selling price proved to be greater than the initial price, the participation certificates attained value. If it should be less, the Treasury made up the difference.

The Board members were appointed on August 14, 1935, with John I. McFarland as Chief Commissioner. D. L. Smith and H. C. Grant were Commissioners. An Advisory Committee, with substantial producer representation, was also established. Soon after these ends were achieved a Liberal government came into power in Ottawa. On December 3, the McFarland Board was dismissed and a Board with J. R. Murray as Chief Commissioner and George H. McIvor and A. M. Shaw as Commissioners was appointed. The Advisory Committee was dissolved. The new Board was instructed to offer wheat "continuously" for sale, and did so to the extent that "stabilization" wheat was reduced by the end of the crop year, from 295.4 million to 84.7 million bushels, in addition to disposing of all but two million bushels of the current year's receipts. Stabilization operations were at an end.

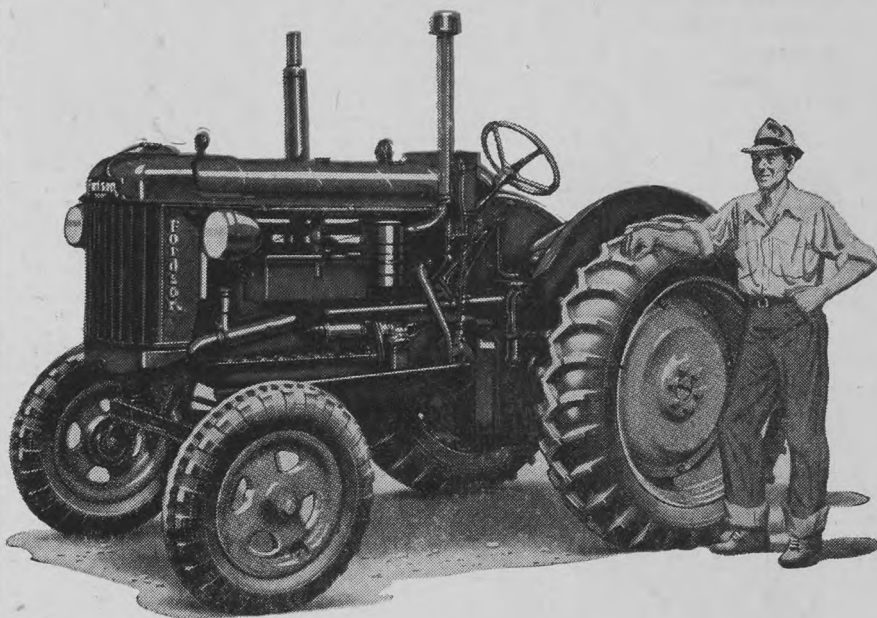
THE new government approved a Wheat Board price of 87½ cents for the 1936-37 crop, but put in a rider that the Board could not accept grain unless the open market price dropped below 90 cents per bushel. During the crop year the closing price of wheat did not go below this figure, so the Wheat Board accepted no grain. The same situation prevailed in the 1937-38 crop year, and again in this year the Board accepted no grain. During these two years all grain was handled through the normal trade channels.

Early in 1938 there was evidence of increased world reserves of wheat and the price dipped sharply on the open market. The initial price was reduced from 87½ to 80 cents for the 1938-39 crop. At this price the Board took delivery of 292,360,030 bushels. For the three years following the Wheat Board again took a major proportion of the wheat delivered at country points. Meanwhile the price had been reduced 10 cents below the previous level, and for these three years stood at 70 cents. Actually, the returns to farmers in two of these years 1940-41 and 1941-42, were in excess of 70 cents as a result of participation payments.

For the 1942-43 crop the initial price was raised to 90 cents. Participation payments raised the final price received for this crop by 12½ cents. For the two crop years following, the price stood at \$1.25 and was raised to a higher level by participation payments. However, in the fall of 1943 there had been an important development in government price control policy. On September 27, as part of its price policy, the government announced that all trading in futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange would be discontinued and that the Board was to acquire, on behalf of the government, as Crown wheat, all stocks of unsold wheat in Canada, on the basis of the closing prices on the 27th. The initial price was raised from 90 cents to \$1.25 and the 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43 Wheat Board

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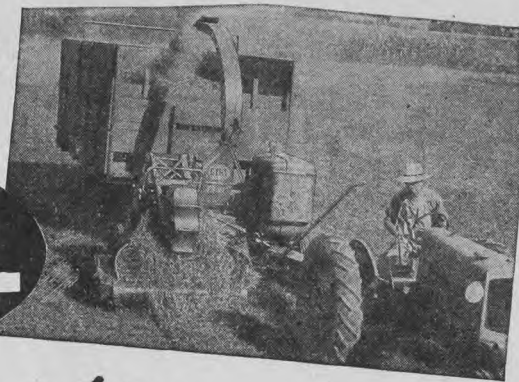
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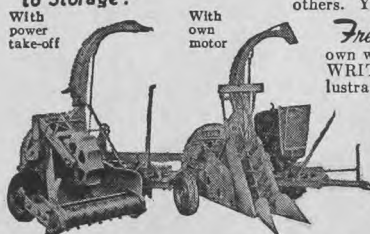
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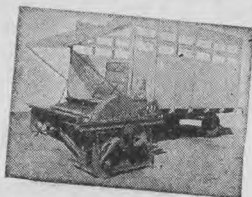
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crop accounts were to be closed out on the basis of the September 27 price. The wheat acquired by the government at this time was to be used to meet requirements under Mutual Aid and to provide wheat for subsidized domestic purchasers. Thus legalized monopoly wheat marketing arrived under the impetus of war, for the first time since the crop of 1919.

A shift in the method of wheat marketing had become evident even before the granting of a monopoly to the Wheat Board and the closing of the futures market on the Grain Exchange. There was a tendency toward increased bulk sales, due perhaps to the war situation. Also, because of the large carryover of wheat and relatively large production during the war years, it became necessary to control the amount of wheat which producers could deliver to a local elevator.

At the end of hostilities Canada was faced with a strong demand for her carryover of wheat. During the war we had provided practically all wheat imported by the United Kingdom; and it became evident that special arrangements would have to be made if we were to continue in this position in 1945-46. Subsequently, following an exchange of information as to United Kingdom requirements and Canada's ability to supply this need, the Board agreed, in November, 1945, to supply the United Kingdom with her minimum home requirements from December 1, 1945, to April 30, 1946. On September 19, 1945, the Dominion government had announced that wheat would be offered for export at a price not exceeding \$1.55 a bushel, and that until July 31, 1950, producers would be guaranteed a floor price of \$1.00 a bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat, basis Fort William-Port Arthur.

ON July 25, 1946, the Canadian government signed a contract with the United Kingdom covering deliveries of 600,000,000 bushels of wheat over a period of four years. The price for the 1946-47 and 1947-48 crops was fixed at \$1.55 a bushel and subsequent prices were later negotiated at \$2 per bushel. As it turned out the wheat was sold at prices which many people argued were lower than the market warranted. On the other hand, a relatively stable market was assured. The wheat sold under contract to the United Kingdom is known as Class I wheat. The evidence is irrefutable that this agreement has had the effect of subsidizing British consumers to a substantial degree from the pockets of prairie wheat producers. Whether this present sacrifice of earnings will pay a later dividend is purely a matter of conjecture. Wheat not sold under the contract with the United Kingdom is known as Class II wheat and is sold to all comers at competitive prices, except for sales presently made under the International Wheat Agreement.

In 1947, Parliament amended the Canadian Wheat Board Act of 1935, to provide powers required by the Board to carry out government wheat

policy. The amendment did not change the system of marketing and of pooling all wheat delivered by producers. However, it did substitute a five-year pooling period, extending from August 1, 1945, to July 31, 1950, in place of the previous system of separate pools for each crop year. The power to control interprovincial and export trade in wheat had been delegated to the Board up to that time, by government Orders-in-Council, but the amendment now provided these powers by statute until July 31, 1950.

In 1949, with some appearance of unwillingness, the Canadian government named the Wheat Board as the sole marketing agency for oats and barley. This action followed the passing of enabling legislation by the three prairie provinces. The central government was unwilling to proceed without such provincial legislation. The initial price for oats was set at 65 cents a bushel for 2 C.W., and the initial price for barley was to be 93 cents a bushel for 3 C.W. six row. This replaced the system in force since 1942-43, when the Wheat Board bought these grains only if the price fell to the government floor price of 45 cents per bushel for oats and 60 cents per bushel for barley. The ceiling prices in 1942-43 were 51½ cents and 64½ cents respectively. On March 17, 1947, the floor prices were raised to 51½ cents per bushel for oats and 64½ cents per bushel for barley, with the ceilings advancing to 65 cents and 93 cents respectively. Actually, under this early arrangement the Wheat Board bought virtually no coarse grains because, apart from early 1942, the price did not touch the support level.

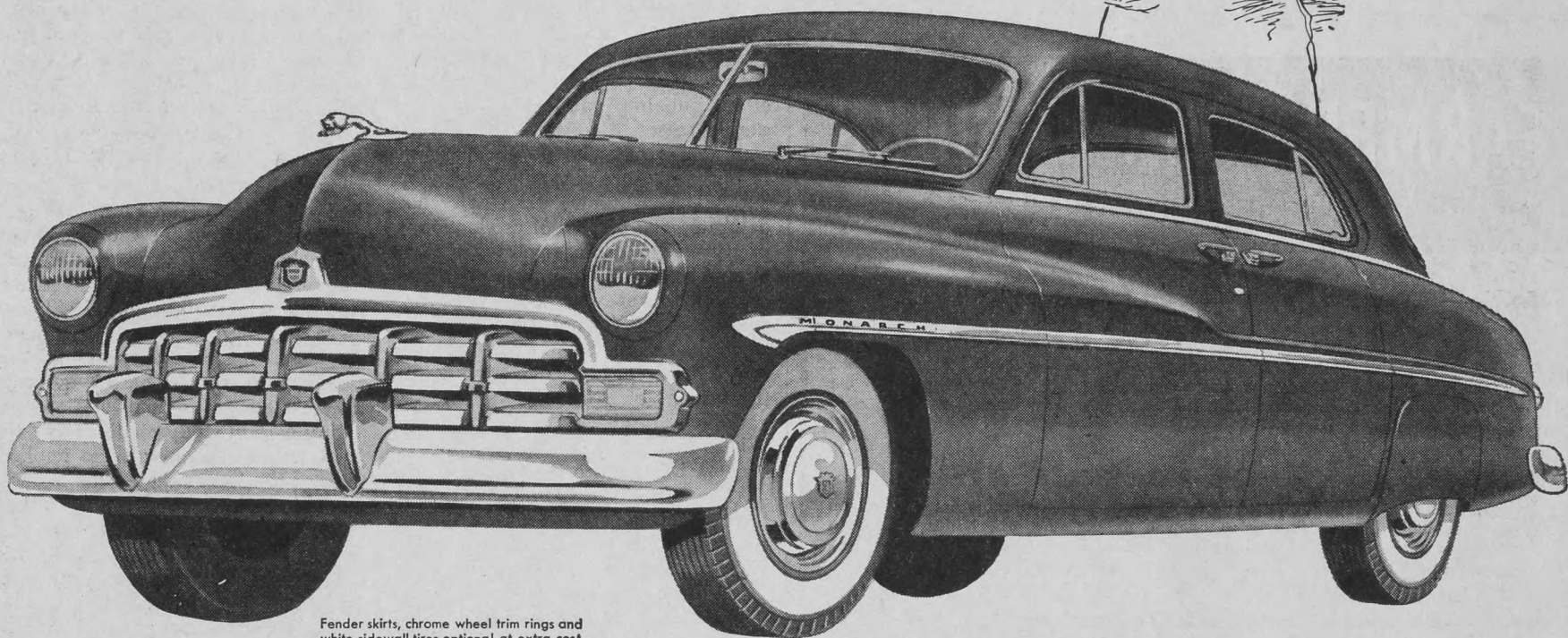
The monopoly control of oats and barley presently vested in the Wheat Board is the sole occasion when such power has been granted as a peacetime policy. Twice the Canadian government has undertaken the experiment of monopoly of wheat marketing. Twice it did so as a measure of wartime price control. On neither occasion was the primary consideration the welfare of the producer.

This, then, is the story in brief of an expanding idea which has grown from small farm agitations and co-operative ventures to a massive business monopoly. The Board is the joint product of the search by farmers for a better deal, of the needs and exigencies of national adjustment to war and postwar uncertainties, and of the facts of political expediency. The degree of significance attributable to each of these factors in the growth of the Board is difficult to assess. This much can be said with some degree of assurance: Wheat producers have had a considerable amount to do with re-establishing a Wheat Board. Whether the subsequent growth of monopoly induced by the war is to his liking, only the wheat producer can determine. The record indicates that the monopolistic features are not of his design. Whether they are to his interest for the future, is a problem to which he could well devote his best thought and attention.



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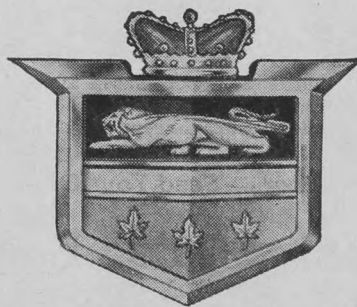
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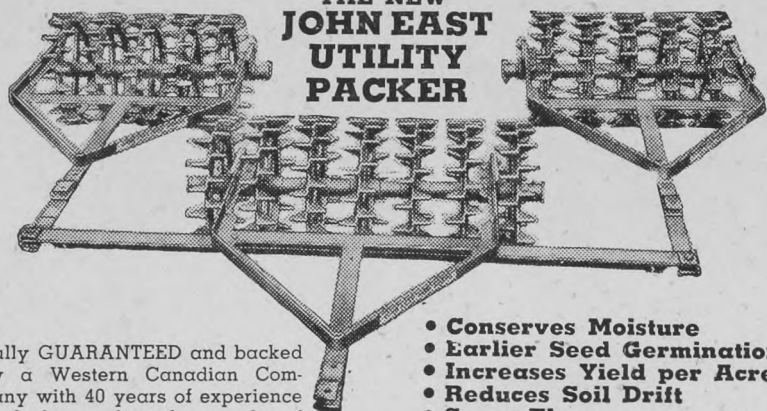
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Markets

Continued from page 7

downward to some extent, although probably not as rapidly as the price of farm commodities. The labor income of the professional people within Canada and of the operators of small businesses, as well as the receipts from investments, should be maintained pretty much on a level with 1949.

On the other hand, there probably will be some further decline in total exports from Canada and, in particular, with respect to agricultural exports to the United Kingdom and other sterling countries. During 1950 also, certain influences felt in 1949 will be absent, notably the repayment of the refundable portion of the wartime income taxes, as well as the participation payments by the Canadian Wheat Board, which in 1949 amounted to \$205 million.

It seems quite within the realm of possibility that farm income in 1950 will show a decline from 1949. This should not surprise anyone, in view of the fact that farm income in the United States had already declined 18 per cent in 1949 and is expected to decline by a third in 1950, from the peak of prices. We might just as well reconcile ourselves to the fact that the period of unusually high prices and unusually high incomes is about over.

Farmers do not vary much from year to year in the total amount of effort put into production, for the simple reason that they cannot very well do so. As Dr. J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, very aptly pointed out to the Conference delegates, the pattern of production is pretty well fixed in any region. Certain areas within the prairie provinces produce wheat year after year, because it is the logical thing for them to do, just as certain portions of eastern Canada engage in dairying, or the farmers of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick grow potatoes. Where livestock is the major effort of farmers the pattern of livestock production is pretty definitely fixed, as it is in Ontario where livestock and livestock products provide approximately 73 per cent of cash farm income. These facts, of course, accentuate the importance of finding markets for surplus products. To some extent these surplus products may find an outlet in the domestic market, if prices are brought down appreciably, but there is no getting away from the fact that we must export very substantial quantities of major products, if an uncomfortable decline in farm revenues is to be avoided.

WE are both fortunate and unfortunate in the fact that we exist side by side with the United States. There the government has engaged in a very large way in the purchase of farm commodities to assure stabilized farm prices. The Commodity Credit Corporation has been furnished with \$4.75 billion and at the present time is holding an immense quantity of surplus food products, pending their disposal. U.S. surplus products, unfortunately, except for such crops as cotton, are pretty much of the same character as our own major crops. This is particularly true of wheat, flax seed, dairy products and eggs. Prices in the United States rose earlier and to

higher levels, than prices in Canada, and have begun to fall more rapidly and farther at the present time than our own.

If we find it necessary to divert our surplus exports to the United States, say our hogs or eggs, we will of necessity accept prices current on U.S. markets. Our prices for some products which we have exported to Britain on contract have been higher than Britain has been able to purchase them from other countries. The bacon contract which has emerged since the Conference will not take care of all of our annual surplus. Our only alternatives, therefore, are the domestic market in Canada and the U.S. market. Consequently, it would not be surprising to see the U.S. market for Canadian hogs opened up sometime during 1950.

A factor which may interfere with too free export to the United States is provided by the comparatively high support prices placed under U.S. farm products by Congress. Fortunately, any proportion of total U.S. consumption of an individual product such as pork, eggs, cattle or anything else that we could provide, would be so small a percentage of the total U.S. consumption that it would not likely be considered a dangerous factor militating against the welfare of the American farmer.

WHATEVER the happenings of 1950 may prove to be in detail it does not seem probable that Canadian farm prices will be allowed to get out of line very much with the U.S. economy, without strenuous efforts on the part of the Canadian Government. To prevent such a happening the devaluation of the Canadian dollar by 10 per cent will have some influence in achieving markets for Canadian farm products. Free freight on western feed grains for the eastern feeder is secured at least until July 1950; and there was no evidence at the time of the Conference that this subsidy would be removed. There is evidence too, that the government had ordered a very careful study made during the past two months, of all the implications of the farm situation. It likewise seems certain that the Agricultural Prices Support Act, authority for which expires on March 31, 1950, will be renewed in some form, and probably strengthened, if anything.

There was no suggestion during the Conference that Canadian farmers should change their patterns of production very much at the present time. It might not be very wise for prairie farmers to increase wheat acreage materially and it would probably be a wise procedure to make sure that the acreages devoted to coarse grains, especially barley, are at least maintained at present levels. Hog production promises some increase during 1950 and this, despite the vanishing of the British bacon market, can only be regarded as a healthy plan from the standpoint of Canadian agricultural economy as a whole.

If Canadian farm prices have reached their peak and some decline is in prospect, there will be no cause for undue alarm. There appears to be nothing in the economy of the country as a whole to lead one to expect anything but prosperity in a somewhat modified form for 1950. The farms of Canada were never in sounder position financially than they are today.

Fifty-One Years In The Grain Business

Some recollections of an elevator agent in Manitoba and Alberta

TOM LORIMER retired not long ago as elevator agent for the United Grain Growers Limited, at Aspen Beach, Alta., where he had operated the same elevator for 19 years. His retirement marked the close of more than a half century in the business of handling grain in western Canada. At the age of 70 he had actually completed 51 years as a grain buyer, with the exception of about two years beginning in 1928, when he served as an elevator superintendent.

When the Lorimer family moved from Ontario to western Canada in 1892, they took up a half section of prairie land at Hamiota, Manitoba. A family of four boys and three girls provided a lot of home-grown help and for a number of years all stayed at home, making it possible to acquire more land close to the home farm.

When young Tom was 19 years of age, he got his first taste of the grain business, working six months on the farm and another six months in an elevator. This was possible, because in those days, as he points out, the grain was all stooked and stacked before the threshing whistles started to blow.

Six years later he became the youngest buyer on the list of the Ogilvie Milling Company. He took over the elevator at home in 1904 and has been in the business ever since. "Those were the days," he said, "when you could get a real kick out of buying grain. Picture eight grain buyers standing at the crossroads waiting to meet a mile of wagon teams all loaded with wheat. To get your share of the grain you had to know all the horses in the country and you put your bid on the grain as far as you could make the farmer hear. Sometimes it would happen that a buyer would go to a wagon and say that this was his load, but the farmer might say, 'No, I heard Lorimer's bid first.'"

In those earlier days Hamiota was the second largest grain delivery point in western Canada, Indian Head coming in first place. There was no modern elevator equipment as we know it today, no big trucks with boxes, and no bins suitable for receiving loose grain. Consequently, all grain in those days was delivered in cotton grain bags, the latter standing on end in the wagon box.

Mr. Lorimer says that you had to be a real man in those days to handle wheat at the elevator. "There was no hole in the drive floor of the elevator, so you put one foot on a beam in the wall, the other foot on a step hung at the side of the wagon box and then heaved the bags over so you could dump the grain through an opening in the elevator wall into a hopper scale. By the time you had handled 2,000 sacks of grain in this way you were ready for bed.

This was only one half of the hefty work involved. Getting the grain into an elevator was one thing and getting the cars loaded was another. There were no direct loading spouts to place the grain in the car. Instead, the equipment available was just able to drop the grain inside the car door after which the elevator agent had to finish the job with a Manitoba grain scoop.

These were the days when the early

organized farmers were fighting pretty hard to secure improvements in grain handling and Mr. Lorimer believes that he achieved something of distinction on at least two occasions. After the organized farmers had secured an amendment to the Canada Grain Act which permitted special binning of carlots of grain for the first time, he believes he was the first agent to bin a car of special binned wheat, and that H. A. Fraser, a grower at Hamiota, was the first to deliver such a car.

ANOTHER great achievement in the early days, which led to the second point of distinction which Mr. Lorimer believes he held, had to do with the right of the farmer to order a car at the loading platform, if the elevators were all full. The following incident occurred at Hamiota at a time when the elevators at the point were all full and the doors locked. In order to move out some of the grain and make room for more, arrangements were made to provide him with a special train at his elevator. At that time the elevator was powered by a team of horses, and before the train arrived he had hired an extra team so that he could work the teams in shifts of two hours on and two hours off. During the loading, the train engineer spotted and moved cars as required. By this means he was able to load a special train of 14 cars of wheat in 12 hours, which he believes was the only time a special train of wheat was ever loaded from one country elevator.

In 1911 he moved to Vancouver and worked in the Vancouver Milling Company terminal, where his job was cleaning and binning the wheat and mixing it for the flour mill. By 1918 he was back on the prairies and in that year staked the first elevator site west of the Calgary-Edmonton railway, at Bentley, Alberta, where the Alberta Pacific Grain Company located an elevator. Tom recalls that his elevator held 18,000 bushels and handled 250,000 bushels in its first season. There were always teams waiting at six o'clock in the morning, and sometimes there were so many that he had trouble getting them to take their turns into the elevator. The result of this was that he had to hire a man at \$5 per day to mark each wagon as it arrived on the market, and the numbers went up as high as 144 in a single day.

For a short period between 1928 and 1930 he was an elevator superintendent. He doesn't say much about this part of his grain experience, except that he had 27 elevators for which he was responsible in a territory extending from Compeer, Alberta, on the east, to Bluffton on the west. It was after this period in 1930 that Tom took charge of the United Grain Growers' elevator at Aspen Beach and began his long 19-year period at that point. On his retirement in 1949, he had practically run the whole gamut of experience in the operation of grain elevators serving the farmers of prairie Canada. He had seen service in three provinces and had watched and experienced elevator development through four types of power equipment—horses, steam, gasoline and, finally, electricity.

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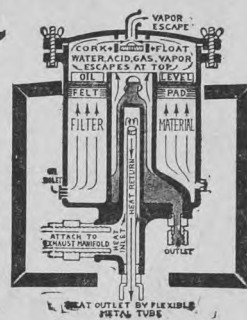
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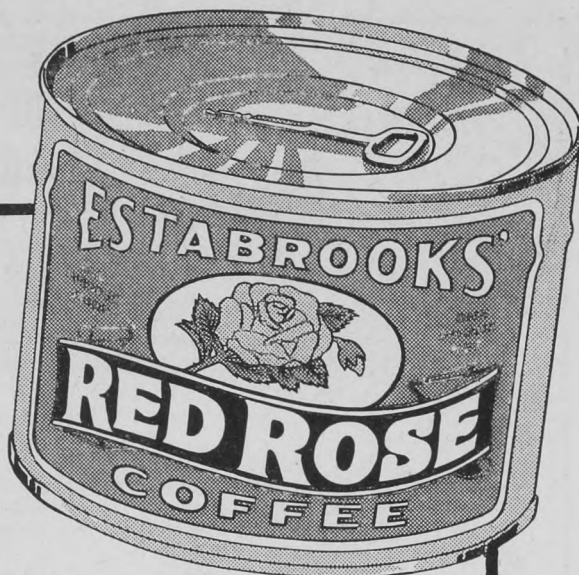
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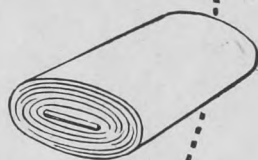
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Family Bungalow

Continued from page 11

family is small, the room adjoining the bath could be used as the farmer's office or the housewife's sewing room.

The living room is spacious and allows for three separate groupings of furniture. Two of these are shown. The third, perhaps centred around the piano, could be along the wall opposite the window.

The central location of the chimney makes possible the use of the economical gravity warm air heating system. In areas where electricity is available a forced system of heating may be installed. If the location of the chimney is altered by use of an electric range in the kitchen, note that it would then go through the bathroom and occupy space which is indicated as a linen closet.

WITH a full size basement, there is ample room for storage of fuel, water, vegetables and canned foods. The window in the vegetable room may be a louver to permit circulation of air and closing in cold weather. There is provision for a recreation or game room, where the children and their friends may romp to their hearts' content and not disturb their elders. Or with the installation of proper waterproofing and finishing this room could provide extra sleeping quarters. The large well-lighted work bench will provide a space where the members of the family may pursue some favorite

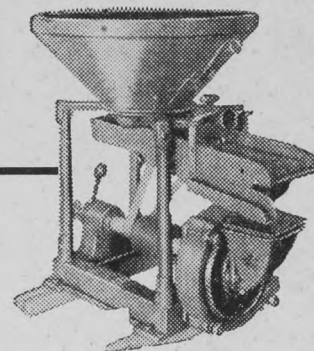
Ordering House Plans

Working Drawings for A Family Bungalow may be obtained in blueprint form by ordering The Country Guide Plan No. 2. Included with the blueprint sheets are suggestions to aid in the selection of materials, general specifications and a bill of the materials for a nominal charge of \$2.50 post-paid in Canada. Send orders to The Country Guide Plan Service, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

manual hobby or where the man of the house may do the many fixing jobs required on the farm. Note that the cistern is placed directly below the kitchen, to minimize piping.

The farmer with the aid of a skilled carpenter should be able to manage the construction of this type of house from the working drawings and specifications given by The Country Guide Plan Service. The accompanying list of required building materials will make it possible for him to obtain a cost estimate from a reliable lumber dealer or contractor. The stucco and vertical siding indicated as outside finish on the drawings are by no means the only possible materials. The house may be finished in horizontal siding, cedar shingles, plywood, stucco, asbestos shingles or any available finishing material that the farmer may desire. Many suggestions for exterior and interior finishes are contained in the specifications accompanying the working drawings.

The builder should follow as closely as possible the construction details, using the grade and size of lumber specified for beams, joists and other structural items. This also applies to the installation of roofing, building papers and insulation as these things are all major factors in the success or failure of a housing project.



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Co-operatives In Nigeria

In Nigeria as in Canada the organization of co-operatives has far-reaching and beneficial effects

by E. F. G. HAIG

THE co-operative idea arrived in Nigeria quite unobtrusively in the early '30's, when agricultural officers became really concerned about the poor quality of Nigerian cocoa. They established village centres to which farmers were encouraged to bring the raw cocoa in order to learn the proper method of fermentation—a simple process in which the cocoa beans are heaped for six days and mixed every two days, thus improving the internal texture of the bean.

With cocoa concentrated in these fermentaries, it seemed quite a good idea to try to sell it in bulk direct to exporting firms, thus cutting out the African middleman and obtaining for the farmers, through the large size of the consignments, an improved bargaining power. A series of village co-operative societies thus came into existence, their objects being to improve and maintain quality, to sell members' cocoa to the best advantage, and (where funds permitted) to make loans to members.

It was gradually becoming clear to investigators that a sharp antipathy existed between farmers and middlemen and that the latter were definitely predatory. Among Nigerians, as in other undeveloped peoples, standards of commercial morality are low. Until recently the cocoa producer was regarded as the natural prey of the middleman-moneylender, who was at liberty to extract from his victim the maximum profit by a variety of questionable methods.

Prices were entirely fluid, and in hundreds of villages the middleman ring could hand out to farmers half, or even less than half, the price payable in the town a few miles away. Even when a price per hundredweight was named the middleman had arithmetic to help him and the farmer had none, so the buyer could take a further advantage when calculating the sum due. Weighing machines were commonly manipulated to give false weights. The middleman was the principal resort of the farmer for credit during the off season, and the interest rates charged often varied from 100 per cent upwards. The middleman's stronghold was the more formidable because in rural areas they formed the local intelligentsia, and were frequently the relatives or the associates of the chief or village head.

This exploitation, however, aroused in many farmers a dislike and fear of the middleman which supplied a strong incentive to establish co-operatives. In 1935 a government co-operative service was begun and a regulating ordinance enacted. The young movement thereafter grew steadily, in spite of the more or less sustained opposition of European traders, African traders, native authorities, and occasionally even of government itself.

THROUGHOUT its short history the movement has been financially self-supporting. It now deals annually with between ten and fifteen thousand tons of cocoa, valued (at present pricing) at about £1,500,000. The twenty-thousand-odd cocoa co-operators are organized into 283 primary societies, which are themselves mem-

bers of twelve unions, scattered over Southern Nigeria from the Yoruba country in the West to the Cameroons.

The individual farmer brings his fermented and dried cocoa to his primary society's store, where he is paid its full cash value by the society's secretary. That payment includes a small premium, some 10s. a ton, which is his advance share of the expected co-operative surplus on the season's working. The cocoa is stacked first in the society's, later in the union store, and finally evacuated by road and rail to port on the orders of the Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters, which is the apex business executive of the whole co-operative cocoa-marketing movement. This association supplies societies, through the unions, with the funds needed to pay spot cash to the farmers.

The societies also provide short-term loans to their members for necessary or productive purposes, the committees considering each application on its merits. Thrift is strongly encouraged and most societies operate a scheme by which automatic deductions at source are made from cocoa payments due to members.

In the last few years the movement's rate of expansion has noticeably slowed down. But the value of these co-operatives cannot be accurately assessed by statistics, for the movement confers benefits far beyond its own borders. Twenty years ago, a middleman ring could pay scandalously low cocoa prices to farmers throughout an area comprising, say, ten villages. That has become almost impossible.

A CO-OPERATIVE is formed in one village and starts paying an economic price. At once all farmers who are not bound hand and foot to the middlemen, whether by debt or social or family ties, will join the society. The news quickly goes round, and very soon middlemen in the other nine villages must begin to pay better prices; if they do not, there is every prospect of co-operatives coming to life on their own doorsteps.

In due course, too, the fact leaks out that a co-operative member can borrow from his society at 15 per cent per annum; the middleman must then begin to curb the excesses of his own credit system. Thus the formation of only one or two co-operatives in quite a large area will produce effects which militate against the extension of the movement, because they render the economic need for its services less acute. The price controls fixed by government at all large buying points have, of course, enormously curtailed the middlemen's opportunities for profiteering. The Yoruba cocoa farmer, who cannot justly be credited with outstanding energy or enterprise, has been most handsomely treated and is now obtaining a cocoa price double the pre-war peak. It is emphatically up to him to bestir himself: in particular, to co-operate constructively with the authorities in defeating the menaces of "black pod" and swollen shoot disease, which now threatens his plantations. — From the Manchester Guardian.

For GREATER POULTRY PROFITS



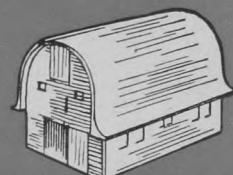
BEGIN WITH A GOOD POULTRY HOUSE

... and, to begin with a good poultry house, first consult your lumber merchant. He can and will be glad to help you.

Waste of lumber and costly mistakes in construction can be avoided. You are invited to consult your lumber merchant as you would your doctor. Take him fully into your confidence and benefit from the professional advice he has to offer.

Plans for the poultry house here illustrated (or for any other farm building you may require) can be made available to you. Now is the time to plan your farm buildings.

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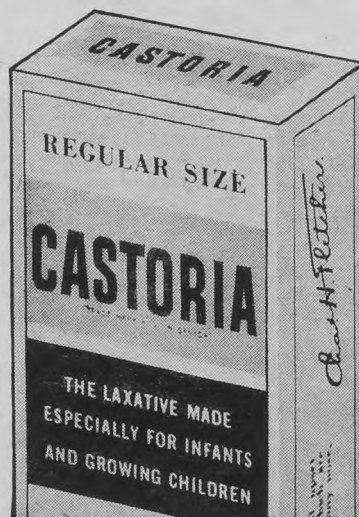
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Economize! Get the money-saving Family Size bottle.



CASTORIA

The **SAFE** laxative
made especially for children

Bad Influence

Continued from page 12

Clear view all round. Nuthin' in sight for miles. Foolishest stop sign I ever seen."

He became absorbed in his supper. Grandpa loves to tease and never gets a story off without being prodded.

"Did the cop give you a ticket?"

"How could 'e? Seems 'e was in the yard at Avonlea talkin' to Bill Smith and turned 'is glasses on me, but that's too far away to swear to anything. Anyway, Ole Johnson was at the shed and I put it up to him. You come in here right behind me, Ole. That was fifteen minutes ago wasn't it?"

HE took a full minute over a piece of meat that ordinarily he would have disposed of in two or three seconds—just waiting for our curiosity to burst wide open.

I was the first to bite. "Come on, Grandpa, don't be a tease. What did Ole say?"

"What's the hurry? Can't a man take 'is time over supper? Youngsters like you should be seen and not heard." His phony crankiness subsided to a chuckle. "He-he-he! Ole lied like a gentleman. That's quite right, officer," he says. Fancy Ole called Joe Blake "officer." "Must have been some other old crate you saw. Lots of them around."

That was a new one on me. How did a gentleman tell a lie any different from anybody else?

Aunt Jane was fighting to keep the smile off her face and out of her voice. "Grandpa, I'm ashamed of you. At your age you should know better. I'm sure you set Betty a bad example and I've a good mind not to let her pick with you."

"Bad example nuthin'," snapped Grandpa. "We just josh each other and what I say goes in one ear and out t'other. That's right, isn't it, Betsy?"

Of course, I agreed with him, but not without fleeting remembrance of the unpleasantness with Mom of days gone by.

It was good to get into the loganberry patch next morning in just a halter, shorts, flopping straw hat and old shoes. At first, I kept shirt and jeans handy, because my skin was as white as a baby's and I had to cover up quite a bit so as not to burn. But very soon I was able to forget about them and just soak up sunshine.

Grandpa read me a lecture that first morning. "Y'know, daughter, I wouldn't like to think your Grandpa was a bad influence like your Aunt said. Grandma and I saw to it that your Dad and your Uncle had good education, but I never had much. Promise me now, Betsy, y' won't go repeatin' any o' my corny talk or jokes."

"Phooey, Grandpa, it's just like you said at supper—in one ear and out the other."

But there was one thing I had to get out of my system. "Grandpa, what did you mean last night when you said that Ole Johnson lied like a gentleman?"

He stopped picking as if he'd been pole-axed and exploded, "There y'go, startin' already. I shouldn't have said anything about that in front o' you. Have to learn to keep my big mouth shut."

"Don't be silly, Gramp. I'm not a baby any more. Come on," I wheedled, "tell me."

"Well, if you must know, I guess it's this way. If a pal is in a spot of trouble and you get asked about it, you just keep a dead pan poker face and say what's necessary t' help him out. But see here now," he added vigorously, "it's only done in little things. Lyin' ain't good anyway and don't you forget it. Anyway now, my gal, you jest get on with your pickin'. You're outa practice an' if you're gonna make them twelve flats this year you'd better get stuck in."

A "flat" is a crate they use to ship to the cannery. Twelve flats is pretty nearly a hundred and fifty pounds of fruit and that's a darn good day's logan picking in anybody's book. I'd never done it before, but told Grandpa last fall that I'd do it this year if it killed me.

If I live to be a hundred, I'll never forget picking logans. First thing in the morning the air is so fresh you might be on a mountain. Then the sun begins to feel warm on your back and, as the morning goes along, you get a sort of nice baky feeling all over. The soil acts like a reflector, your legs get bathed with warm air, and the ground heat coming through the soles of your shoes gives a toasty feeling to the bottoms of your feet and makes you wiggle your toes.

After dinner it often gets pretty hot and you really look for the puffs of breeze that wrap round you like a cool towel and seem to wipe the sweatiness right off you. And if there's anything more gorgeous than a cup of Aunt Jane's tea and a cookie on the logan patch in the middle of a hot, sticky afternoon, I never expect to find it.

I didn't pick an awful lot the first day. Guess I was twisting and turning around too much, first to catch and then to dodge the sun and running for my shirt when I got too hot. "The sooner you get cooked, the better for the pickin' I reckon," piped Grandpa. But he didn't ride me too hard. He knew I'd soon settle down.

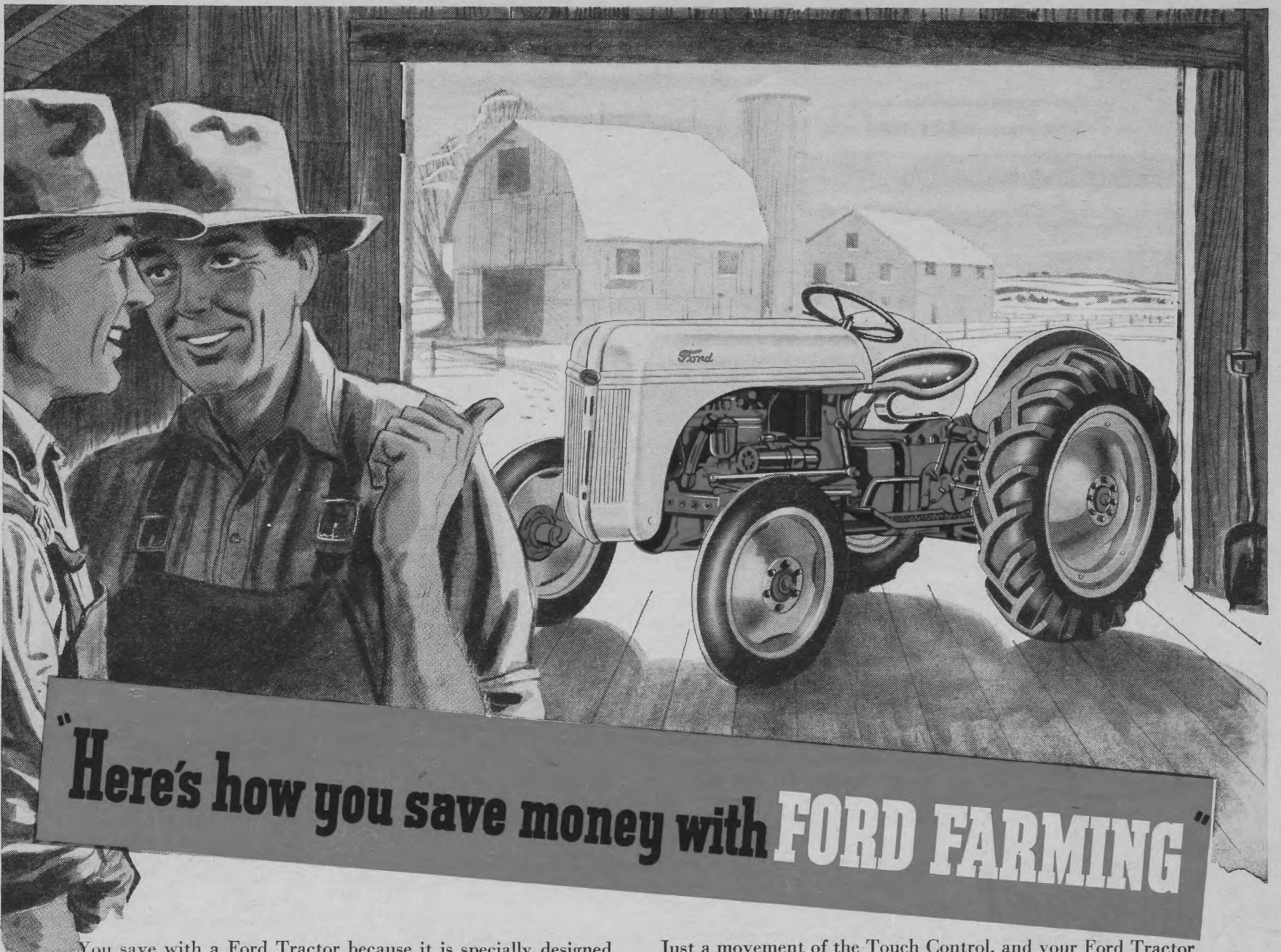
When we got through for the day and started to load up the truck, he looked at me kind of old-fashioned. "If you're comin' to the shed with me you'd better get some clothes on," he said.

I just goggled at him. "But Grandpa, I've always gone in my shorts other years."

"I know y' have daughter, but you're growing up. The gang down at the shed is all durn good fellers, but since the war there's lots of the younger chaps around an' I don't want no wolf whistles goin' off around me. Besides, old Lizzie here might think they was for her, get heart failure and never go no more."

THE stubborn old darling wouldn't have it any other way; shirt and jeans or stay home. So I gave in and "put some clothes on" thinking to myself that I must be growing up. And to think that Mom had told Dad that I needed straightening out when I got home from the farm!

There's always the greatest collection of rigs at the Co-op shed around six o'clock—passenger cars with trailers, jalopies of all vintages, jeeps, trucks of every model and size—and driven by the most motley collection of males you ever set eyes on, but darn nice outdoorsy guys to the last man.



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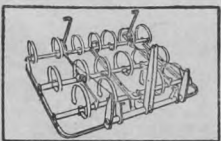
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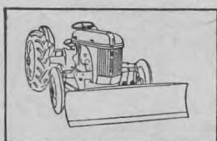
Result—you get more work done and there's no "back-break" getting it done. That's Ford Farming, and that's how you save money . . . also time and effort.

Ask for a demonstration! Your nearby Ford Tractor dealer is headquarters for Ford Tractors, Dearborn Implements, Genuine Ford Parts and tractor and implement service.

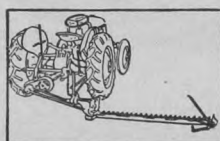
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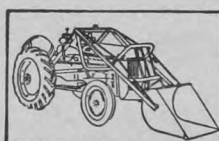
SPRING TOOTH HARROW



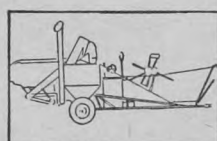
ANGLE DOZER



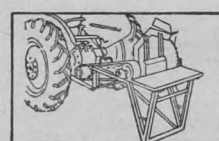
REAR ATTACHED MOWER



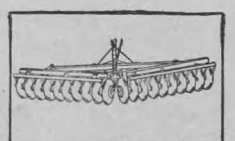
HEAVY DUTY LOADER



COMBINE



CORDWOOD SAW



SINGLE DISC HARROW



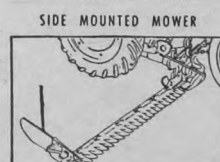
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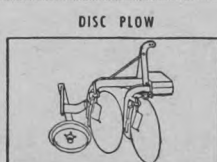
"V" SNOW PLOW



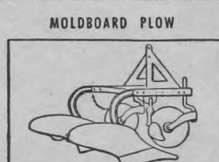
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I'd been with Grandpa for so many seasons that I knew most of the old growers. Some of them tipped their hats to me. They hadn't done that before. It felt kind of nice too.

Grandpa unloaded the flats of fruit and I picked up the same number of empties for the next day's picking. Then it was back home to supper, read a while and finally bed and sleep. And do I ever sleep after a day's picking? I only remember hitting the pillow and then next thing I know the sun is streaming in, the chickens are grumbling and clucking over the business of the day's egg laying and a whole flock of robins is chirping and cavorting in the two old sweet cherry trees in the yard between my window and the barn. You should hear Grandpa on those robins.

"Blanketty blank thievin' rascals. Ten crates o' Lamberts I picked off that one tree last year and I bet there was three crates beside that them birds gypped us out of. One o' these days I'm gonna take a shotgun and blast some o' the greedy scoundrels to glory."

THE ripening logan vines began to dry out and, in the heat, the patch gave off a rich, fruity smell. The berries got a bit soft for canning and we started picking for wine. Dead ripe. That's the only way to eat a logan and the only place to find it is right on the patch. The luscious purple beauty drops into your hand at a touch, dissolves juicily round your tongue at the tiniest pressure, and slides on down leaving the flavor of its rich, mellow sweetness to linger in your mouth. Yum-m-m-m!

I usually make a pig of myself at some stage in the game despite Grandpa's somewhat crude warning. "Watch out now, daughter. You'll get a gutache"—which I sometimes do. But I'm not the only one.

At the end of a day's wine picking, I'm not only hot and sweaty, but my fingers are purple and my mouth wears a color that would scare the daylight out of Elizabeth Arden. This year Grandpa made me wash before going to the shed.

The sweet cherries ripened fast and from the logan patch Grandpa could see the birds in the old Bing and Lambert trees up by the house. They made him so mad that I was sure it was bad for his blood pressure. "The robins can't eat such an awful lot, Grandpa. Besides, they're supposed to do more good than harm because of the bugs they eat."

"Bah! D'you see any of 'em stickin' around to catch our grubs after the cherries is finished? Not on y'r life. They sail off t' rob somebody else o' something. The darn thieves come to early breakfast and stay through lunch to supper. They get so full o' cherry they can't stuff any grubs in."

I gave up.

Next morning something woke me quite early. Dawn was just breaking but the birds were already holding twitters morning prayers in the Bing and Lambert—grace before breakfast, I guess. Somebody was on the move in the house. Whoever it was went quickly down the basement stairs. I heard the outside door open and close very quietly—so quietly in fact that curiosity got the better of sleepiness. I slipped out of bed and went to the window.

Grandpa! And with a gun!

Slowly, almost stealthily, he covered the few yards from the house to the nearest tree. The birds, suddenly suspicious, stopped their chatter. For a second the whole world seemed to stand still and a shiver went down my spine like I get reading a terrific "whodunit" in bed at night and Mom and Dad out visiting.

Bang! Bang!

Shrilling robins flew madly in all directions. One major casualty struck the sod with a light thud and lay still. A few following leaves fluttered gently to the ground.

For another second the world seemed dead and then, Grandpa, almost like a college sprinter off his mark, darted under the tree, grabbed the corpse and with it in one hand and gun in the other, scuttled out of sight round the corner of the barn like a rabbit with a terrier at its heels. And little wonder!

The corpse was Aunt Jane's bantie hen.

I wanted to laugh and I wanted to cry and so couldn't do either. I'd spent enough time on the farm and eaten enough chicken not to worry unduly about one dead bird, but my heart did feel kind of sore for that innocent wee bantam. At the same time I was getting an awful kick out of Grandpa's guilty skedaddle, round the corner of the barn.

What next? Would Grandpa come clean and if not, how long before Aunt Jane missed the little thing? The pair had been rustling all over the farm and the disaster which had overtaken



"I'm trying to get on the radio in the worst way. That's the only way my wife'll listen to me."

his wife would probably make the rooster shun the house like the plague for a day or two. It was a pretty busy time for Aunt with jamming, canning and whatnot. It might be some days before she missed them.

Gramp was pretty quiet at breakfast and Uncle started needling him. "Shall I 'phone the game warden, Dad, and ask him to come to dinner tomorrow? Tell him we've got a couple of nice out of season pheasants?"

"Pheasants nuthin'. Goldurned robins," grumbled Grandpa into his porridge.

"How many did you get, Dad?"

"Bah! Jest a few cherries and a bunch o' leaves." He pushed back his chair and left the table without his usual piece of toast and second cup of coffee. He was silent and grouchy for the rest of the day.

With nothing to do but concentrate on the job, I just managed to pick my hundred and fifty pounds of berries. And only just in time! I was due to go home at the weekend.

"My word but your Grandpa's been touchy these two days," commented Aunt Jane over the supper dishes the

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

following evening. "Probably eating too many logans. He does it nearly every year. I'll give him a dose of salts in the morning. By the way, do you know what's happened to the banties? I haven't seen them around lately."

"Oh, they're around somewhere. They must be. There's no grain left on the lawn." The words were no sooner out than I kicked myself for a great big heel. I hadn't put any grain out for a couple of nights. What was the use? "You silly little fool," I told myself. "What did you have to go and lie like that for? Now you're in the soup too."

DISHES done, I wandered off in search of Grandpa. I was feeling so utterly mean that I had to take it out with him. He was in the Montmorency orchard, pretending to pick some sour cherries. I sat myself on an empty box and barged right in. "You woke me up when you went out yesterday morning, Grandpa."

"Sorry to disturb you, daughter, but I heerd them ding-dang robins and made up my mind I'd show 'em." He didn't even look at me but went right on with his picking.

"Shucks, Grandpa, that's all right. I didn't mind being waked, but you didn't know I was at the window when you let fly with the gun, did you?"

He swung around then as if he'd been shot himself. His store teeth, as he calls them, let go of his old corn-cob pipe and it dropped in the dirt. "Why'n thunder did those cussed bantams want t' go and roost in that Bing when they've perched themselves in the old Macintosh apple t'other side o' the house every night for a month? Tell me that!" he challenged, his voice rising almost to a squeak and the veins in his temples standing out more than was good for him.

I couldn't answer that one, but I did tell him that Aunt Jane had asked me if I knew what had become of her pets. Before he had a chance to break in I plunged right on. "And Grandpa, I couldn't snitch. I didn't even stop to think." I couldn't keep the quaver out of my voice. "I guess I just lied like a gentleman."

That really shook him. Gone quiet all of a sudden he sat down on the ground with his back to the tree, picked up his pipe, wiped it on his pant leg and stuck it in his mouth. Then he looked hard at me, so hard that I couldn't look back.

"I know, Betsy, you just did it on the spur o' the moment—a big-hearted impulse. But you shouldn't have done it." His voice rose a bit. "Lyn's bad at any time. I told you that, remember? An' it's worse than ever in a gal that's jest becoming a young lady."

I sat there dragging the toe of my shoe back and forth in the loose dirt, feeling as cheap as a kid that's been caught cheating in a school test. Grandpa knocked the ashes out of his pipe and took his time over refilling.

"Tell you what you've gotta do, daughter. You're goin' home Saturday. You gotta go straight to your Mom an' tell her the whole thing." He waggled a gnarled forefinger at me. "I don't care what she says to you, or what she does to you either for that matter. You gotta tell her. She thinks y'r Grandpa's not good for you, so you gotta tell her that he made you promise to own up."

"And," he went on, still higher in his vocal scale, "Don't ever let me hear

FARMERS EXPRESS VIEWS ON GRAIN MARKETING

James Adamson, Gladstone, Man.



says:

"Compulsory marketing is state socialism, the doctrine of the mental and physical slacker, and the route through which the stealthy approach of the dictator states always attain their stranglehold on their citizens, and the cause of nearly all the grief and suffering in Europe today."

Mary E. Wilson, Tessier, Sask.

says:

"Let the government guarantee a floor price, but allow a free world trade to function in the interests of all. No government monopoly can do the job as efficiently as an Exchange, which distributes the risks involved, through a system of hedging, and creates a market at all times. Let those who wish to avoid fluctuations join some form of co-operative marketing, and others take their chance on the open market."

D. J. Paterson, Westbourne, Man.



says:

"Pools, Monopolies, Price Fixing—have all been tried down the years, and failed. Cora Hind, outstanding authority on Western Agriculture, when asked if she believed in Pools and Monopolies, answered 'Definitely, No—neither voluntary nor compulsory.' Freedom is the Birthright of Man—what our sons fought and died for during the two World Wars. *May We Never Surrender it.*"

Joseph Hepworth, Menzie, Man.



says:

"The farmer, the producer of the most important commodity in the world, should insist that he have the opportunity of marketing his product to the best advantage. This can best be done by keeping the open market as well as a wheat board."

Neil McTaggart, Former Member Parliament (1921-25)

Gull Lake, Sask.



says:

"Our constitution is implicit in its guarantee that all citizens producing commodities or rendering services contributing to the public welfare, shall be assured the essential right to exchange the product of their effort, at the time, place, and price, of greatest advantage to themselves."

Long subjected to having their views expressed for them by others with whom they may not agree, prairie farmers who cherish freedom now enjoy, to the limits of this free space, a medium through which their protests against the compulsory method of grain marketing can be heard.

This space is regularly made available by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but only the protests of bonafide farmers will be published.

Send your views in brief to Dept. 6, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, for publication, together with your name and address. Photos will be welcome.

Mrs. Kathleen Durston, R.R. 4, Dauphin, Man.

says:

"There should be a terrible sense of urgency on the part of every Canadian to see that our liberty is preserved and the first step is freedom of choice in the marketing of grain."



Like an Angel of Mercy ...to Face and Hands

**4 out of 5 women
Showed Softer, Lovelier
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RECENTLY, 181 women of all ages took part in a careful skin improvement test supervised by 3 doctors—skin specialists! The women had many common skin troubles—roughness, dryness or skin blemishes.

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Here are the astonishing results:
Of all these women tested, 4 out of 5 showed softer, smoother, lovelier skin in 2 weeks!



SIMPLE 4-STEP BEAUTY AID

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o' you tellin' any more lies—not even to save a pal—or you're no gal o' mine. Come on, let's go up to the house. I'm not goin' to say nuthin' till you're gone an' then I'll tell your Aunt everything."

GRANDPA took me to the boat on the Saturday and gave my hand a grip that nearly hurt. "Betsy," he said, "you're a great gal and a great pal. Be seein' you."

Even that didn't help much. The day was as gloomy as my mood. The close crowding islands at Active Pass looked like a couple of giants threatening to bear down on the S.S. Princess Kathleen and drive us all to the bottom. "I wouldn't live in that mean, lonely little lighthouse for all the tea in China," I thought.

The Lion's Gate bridge looked like a dirty grey streak across a sky that was even dirtier. Any angel brave enough to risk the crossing would certainly have to take his wings to the dry cleaners right away.

What Mom might do to me was no cause for alarm. I was definitely too old for that sort of thing. Might have been easier if I wasn't. She was death on anything she thought had the slightest flavor of deceit. She'd be pretty upset. Probably dock my allowance—inconvenient but not disastrous—and most certainly put her foot down with Dad about next summer. Oh, well!

When the boat docked I managed to snap out of it and give Mom a reasonable imitation of a glad homecoming. Later, when I was bathed, pyjamaed and bedded down, she came in for the usual "goodnight" and I asked her to sit and talk for a minute. If my heart had been any nearer my mouth I should have tasted it.

She didn't interrupt once while I was doing the telling and even when I had finished, seemed to have nothing to say. She might almost have been dreaming. Finally, she came and sat herself on the edge of the bed, stroked my sunburned face with her soft, cool hand, fragrant with the perfume of the lotion she uses and lets me borrow on special occasions.

"Did you think I'd be very annoyed, Betsy?" which of course I had. "Well, dear, I think you've worried enough. I knew all about it before you got home. Aunt Jane 'phoned me. We both quite understand how it happened. You're very fond of Grandpa and just didn't stop to think. You know, Betsy dear, the only way we learn as we get older is from our own mistakes."

With her goodnight kiss she whispered. "Perhaps I shouldn't tell you this, but as you came towards me along the dock, I felt proud you were mine. You looked so lovely. Sleep well, my dear."

At the door, half in and half out, she paused for a moment. "I wish I could have been standing at the window with you to see Grandpa scuttling off with the corpse." She looked positively mischievous as she chuckled and slipped out. I fell to wondering whether she and Aunt Jane had had a bit of a chuckle together over the 'phone.

Did I say parents are funny? At Easter you're not much more than a kid. Come the end of summer and you're practically grown up. But perhaps there's a time when a girl does change that fast.

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(Original of letter is now in our files)



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The Countrywoman

THE idea of a garden as a symbol of peace and goodwill between nations came from the mind of Dr. Henry J. Moore of Islington, Ontario. He was a graduate of Kew Gardens, London, England, a former lecturer at Cornell University and at Ontario College of Horticulture. At the time, he was returning from a gardeners' convention at Greenwich, Connecticut, and musing upon the warm appreciation of fellow gardeners across the line and their attitude towards things Canadian. What more could be done, the lone traveller wondered, to bring about a still better understanding between the horticultural organizations in the two countries.

The train stopped at the border for the usual customs inspection. The thought came suddenly to him: What better thing could there be than a garden! It should lie astride the international line, partly in the United States and partly in Canada. It would be a fragrant, colorful area, planted with flowers, shrubs and trees of both countries and grow in beauty with the passing years. It would be a meeting place, not only for garden lovers but for many others. There are numberless memorials to wars, heroes and victories. This would be a quiet space, where many might come to refresh their mind and spirit. Symbolic of the goodwill which has existed between two nations, who have kept the peace for nearly a century and a half, it would be an international memorial, a peace garden.

The next year Miss Ebel, Secretary of the National Association of Gardeners of the United States, came to Canada to arrange for the 1929 convention of the Gardeners' Association of North America, to be held in Toronto in August of that year. Dr. Henry Moore advanced his plan, which by this time had taken on definite outlines. Miss Ebel exclaimed, "Why, that is a glorious ideal!" With characteristic American enthusiasm and vigor she promoted it on her return home. Dr. Moore was asked to introduce the project at the convention. It was given unanimous approval and endorsement by approximately 900 American and Canadian gardeners present.

The horticulturists sponsored the idea and prepared to take the initiative in launching it, realizing that the "garden" itself was secondary in this conception of an international goodwill memorial. It would cost much in time, money, labor and materials to make it a fitting memorial. An estimate of \$5,000,000 was struck, planning on four-fifths of that amount to come from the U.S. and one-fifth from Canada. Support of governments and the people of both countries must be sought. A committee of three—two Americans and one Canadian—was appointed to select a suitable site along the international boundary.

After months of travel and consideration of many locations the committee decided on a site in the Turtle Mountains, astride the International boundary between North Dakota and Manitoba. The choice was unanimously accepted by the sponsoring bodies at a meeting at Ashbury Park, New Jersey, on September 17, 1931. The reasons for the selection were based on: the natural scenic beauty of the area; the wide variety of trees, shrubs and wild flowers growing there; the abundance of wild life, including birds, native to the district; and the fact that it is almost the exact geographic centre of the North American continent. There are no physical barriers such as rivers, lakes, mountains or gorges, standing in the way of the free movement of people across the boundary into the area. The province of Manitoba gave free title to some 1,300 acres and North Dakota and Washington title to approximately 900 acres to International Peace Garden Incorporated.

The Garden was dedicated in July 1932 when over 25,000 people attended a dedication service. Inscribed on a cairn, erected in the Garden, is the pledge made by Americans and Canadians on that summer day:

Story of the beginning of the International Peace Garden—progress of the project—plans for future development and enlistment of support

by AMY J. ROE

"To God in His Glory"

We two nations dedicate this Garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against each other."

World-shaping events occurred in the meantime. First came the depression of the 1930's. Development of the Garden through the depression years was of necessity slow. On the American side an attractive lodge was built, suitable for small gatherings. Roadways were laid out and plans for an outdoor arena discussed. On the Canadian side a large dam was built and an artificial lake constructed, gravel roads laid out and some landscaping done. A customs and immigration office was built and it was hoped that soon the Americans would have a similar building on their side to facilitate the movement of people across the boundary.

The outbreak of World War II meant that the full energy of both countries was thrown into the dreadful but necessary task of war. The Peace Garden idea lay dormant. Little or nothing was done to develop the site or to perfect the organization. Dr. Henry J. Moore died in September 1946. The seed he had sown had fallen on fertile ground. It lived on in the minds of men, women and children. The project launched by the

to do sound groundwork for future development. Planning and administration require the time and thought of experienced business men and women, expert advisors, adequate finances and a vigorous and effective publicity campaign. These are not possible on a purely voluntary organization basis.

The plan has been to do a review and enlarge the membership-subscription list, to have responsible representatives approach federal, provincial and state governments. During 1949 the federal governments of Canada and the United States voted \$15,000 and \$100,000 respectively, for the Peace Garden development. These funds will be used to fill practical and basic needs. On the Canadian side three former civic conservation camp huts have been converted into: an office-and-dwelling for the park superintendent, a staff house for employed men and a shed to shelter machinery and tools. The work program for 1950 includes the clearing up of lake shorelines, extension of roads into attractive picnic-camping grounds, further gravelling of roads, installation of sanitary facilities and electricity, the laying of water pipes and construction of a sewage system and further landscaping and planting.

Two national Canadian implement companies have donated \$1,500 worth of machinery, providing such necessary items as tractor, cultivator, plow and garden tools. The province of Manitoba has done road maintenance and forestry work in a year equivalent to a grant of \$2,000. The state of North Dakota has spent approximately \$5,000 a year on maintenance of buildings. The American works program for the Peace Garden has been worked out for 1950, and is expected to commence immediately. The directors, realizing the possibilities of attracting visitors to Canada by the appeal of making the Garden a stopping-off place for tourists, routed through from the south to Riding Mountain or Prince Albert national parks have hope of further support from Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments. It is hoped too that the day is not far distant when the Peace Garden will be a part of Canada's National Parks program.

During the past year M. J. Tinline, formerly superintendent of Brandon Experimental Farm, was engaged as superintendent of the Peace Garden. W. R. Leslie, superintendent of Morden Experimental Farm and a vice-president on the board, has been appointed chairman of the Planning Committee. It will be the task of this committee to work out an over-all plan for landscaping and planting.

The plan originally was to have many contributors, with small donations from school children, larger amounts from individuals, service clubs and women's organizations. It was considered to make allotment of certain plots of ground to national organizations and to use the money donated by them for the development of those plots. The Federated Women's Institute of Canada, I.O.D.E., Business and Professional Women's Club and Junior Red Cross applied for individual plots. Such funds are deposited in a separate trust account and amount to a total of a little less than \$1,600 in the Canadian records. The Peace Garden Board have been fortunate in securing as treasurer Mr. Fred Robbins of Winnipeg, representative of a national firm of chartered accountants.

A review of individual plots as contrasted with an over-all plan for planting is now necessary in view of the proposed large-scale development. It will be subject to discussion and decision by the voting membership and the board. There are three ways in which persons may become voting members in the Peace Garden Corporation through contributions to the general fund: \$100 or more entitles one to become a life member; a sustaining annual fee of \$5.00 or more for individuals; as representative of an association contributing \$10 or more annually. Plans are now under way to check existing lists and to launch a membership drive, possibly about next September.



Visiting Manitoba Women's Institute members view cairn at the Peace Garden.

gardeners of Canada and the United States had taken corporate form. Devoted men and women, too numerous to mention, worked to give it shape and meaning. Their prayer and their faith was that soon they might get on with the building of a living symbol, reminding humanity that peace, like a garden, needs planning, constant cultivation and renewal of good seed.

In September 1949 the 20th annual meeting of the board of directors of International Peace Garden Inc. was held on the Garden site. Two years previously, the board of directors' meeting was held in Winnipeg. At both meetings it was evident that a serious and determined effort was being made to clear out the brushwood of old ideas and

Liberator of Countrywomen

IN Dublin they call Maude Gonne MacBride the mother of the new Irish Republic. But in the counties, in the thatched farmhouses, the countrywomen call her their liberator—the woman who taught them that they were as important as their menfolk in Ireland's struggle for freedom.

To Irish farm women, who through the centuries have been little more than chattels, often sold by their fathers to elderly husbands, and with a life of childbearing and hard labor as their fate, Maude Gonne MacBride gave education. Through free classes, where many adult women learned to read and write for the first time, she taught them that there were other vistas of life open to them.

She organized amateur dramatic groups in the villages where women could express themselves by acting in native Irish plays. At the same time she taught them a pride in their cottage crafts, in their weaving and fine crochet, skills which for a time had seemed to be dying, creative arts important to the cultural development of their country.

In Dublin when I asked, "What woman has done the most for the countrywomen of Ireland?" the answer was, "Maude Gonne MacBride."

In a dim, ramshackle old mansion on the edge of Dublin I found the woman whose life has been as dramatic as any play written by her great friend, W. B. Yeats. Once a famous Irish beauty, she is 83 now, bent and feeble. But her strong classic features still light up and become radiant as she talks. Her large, luminous grey eyes are still full of understanding and humor.

Her hair is silver, moulded in braids about her head. She was wearing a black, robe-like gown with full sleeves which revealed her elegant and

The story of a famous woman who helped Irish farm women realize that they might have education, take a vital interest in their country's affairs and at the same time create lovely things in their own homes

by MARGARET ECKER FRANCIS

eloquent hands and arms as she used them to emphasize her words.

As I talked to her the setting sun was coming through french windows which lead into the garden, and it gave an aura to the woman in her high-backed, old-fashioned chair. Sometimes her eyes flashed with vehemence against the wrongs she feels were done to her country before it became an independent republic. Then, realizing that a Canadian might not agree with her, she said, "Britain is a mother to your country. To mine, she was a cruel stepmother. Both sides made mistakes, both did things—I think they are sorry for now."

MAUDE GONNE was a young girl, 19 and already famous for her beauty, when she saw the heartbreak and tragedy that these mistakes brought to the people of the countryside. Her father, assistant adjutant-general in the British army, had tried to keep these things from her.

Against his wishes she went to a hunt ball at a large mansion in Donegal. While she was out riding she was drawn by shouts and cries to a group of little thatched cottages where the owners of small farms lived.

The constabulary were turning out of their homes families who had dropped behind in their rent.

"I saw old people hardly able to walk, left in the fields to die. I saw a woman in labor pains give birth to her baby in a ditch while the constabulary demolished her cottage with

a battering ram. In that moment I resolved that my life would be dedicated to these people, to bringing about a state where they would no longer be exposed to this heartbreak."

The countrywomen took her to their hearts, proud that a beautiful woman of wealth would give her life to their welfare. Huge tracts of Irish land had been granted to English landlords who seldom saw their estates but who raised the rents whenever they needed more money for their living in England. In a season when crops were bad and the farmer could not pay his rent, he and his family had been driven from their home.

"Their womenfolk had been kept illiterate and they accepted their fate with dumb suffering," Maude became their spokesman. She taught them that life could hold more for them than tragedy. "Illiterates they were," she said proudly, "they became fired with a desire for independence, for a better life for themselves and their children."

Clandestine classes were started (a law at that time denied education to Roman Catholics) where both the women and their children were taught to read and write. They were taught history and an appreciation for the ancient literature of their country, which had been the home of poets and scholars when Europe was still in the dark ages.

The woman who had been disinherited by her own family did more than that. As she travelled around the



Thatched cottage, typical Irish farm dwelling in Co. Wexford.

countryside, when she heard that a farm family was being evicted from its home, she rallied the country people to its defence.

"We defended the house with boiling water, with stones, with anything we could," she remembers now with Irish relish. "When the constabulary and military were too much for us and demolished a house, as soon as they were gone we women rebuilt it with our own hands."

BY the time she was 21 the British, who supported the landlords, had a warrant out for her arrest. Finally she was forced to escape to France. There she married Major MacBride, another Irish patriot in exile. In France was born her son Sean who is now Minister of Foreign Affairs of the republic and who one day may be its prime minister.

In exile she went on with her work, writing and lecturing until all of Europe became conscious of her country's tragedies. From France she organized the Daughters of Ireland, a group of

women, mostly in the country, that dedicated itself to bettering conditions in the homeland.

"The anti-feminists had always denied that a woman could be any use to her country. Women were kept out of political parties. But in the years that followed we proved that women could play an important part in the liberation of their country." Her deep voice was full and triumphant as she spoke.

Her husband died before a firing squad after he had gone home to help his people. Maude, with her young son of 12, resolved to follow him back to Ireland. In England she was thrown into jail, but through a quick-witted plot hatched by the tall, dreamy young Sean she escaped and arrived at last in Dublin. Back she went to the countryside she loved, organizing the women who were her friends in the fight for freedom, starting more clandestine classes.

Of the bitter years which followed, no outsider can estimate on which side was the most ruthlessness and savagery. In the rebels' minds, the end—freedom for their country and

(Turn to page 52)

Coastal scene, at Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal, typifying a community in Ireland that gains its livelihood from sea and soil.



A New Way to Make Better Bread - Quicker, Easier!

Perfected for Use With Robin Hood Flour

Use new Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method for shaping perfect loaves of WHITE BREAD



Recipe by
Rita Martin

2 packages fast rising dry yeast or
2 cakes compressed yeast
2 cups water ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm for yeast,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups to cool milk)
2 cups milk, scalded
6 tablespoons granulated sugar
4 teaspoons salt
4 tablespoons shortening or lard
11 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

DISSOLVE yeast in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water. If dry yeast is used, add 1 teaspoon of sugar for each package of yeast, sprinkle yeast on top of water and let stand 10 minutes; then stir.

ADD sugar, salt and shortening to scalded milk. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cold water and allow to stand until lukewarm.

MEASURE flour into large mixing bowl; make a well in centre of flour.

ADD yeast to milk and water mixture; pour into well in flour and stir with large spoon until liquid is absorbed. Then, using hand, mix until dough is smooth and comes away readily from the inside of bowl.

TURN dough out on lightly floured board and knead for 8 to 10 minutes.

PLACE dough in warm, greased bowl; cover with damp cloth and set in a warm place ($75 - 85^{\circ}\text{F}$); let rise until double in bulk ($1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ hours).

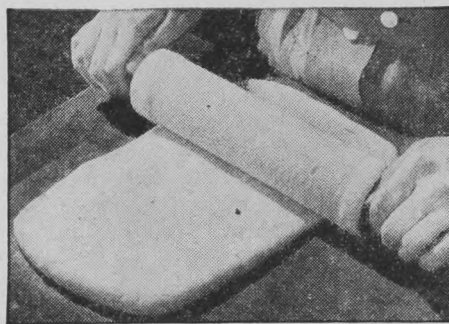
PUNCH dough down in bowl. Cut in 4 equal parts, round up, cover and let rest 10 minutes on lightly floured board.

SHAPE into loaves and place in well greased loaf pans. (See easy illustrated method at right).

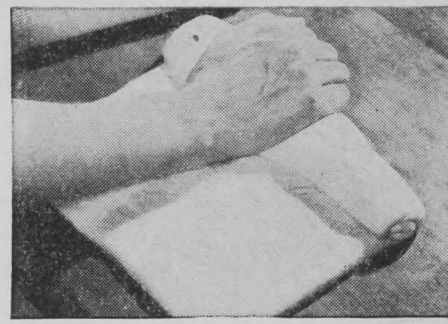
COVER lightly and allow to rise in warm place until double in bulk ($1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ hours).

BAKE in hot oven, 400°F , 10 minutes. Then reduce temperature to 375°F and continue baking for an additional 40 minutes.

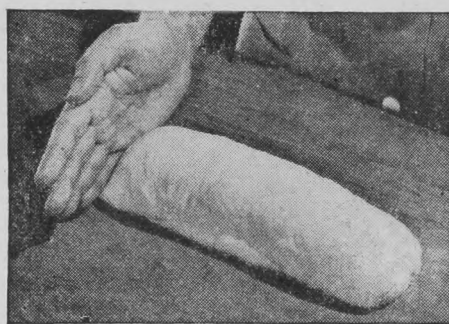
YIELD: 4 loaves.



Step 1. With rolling pin, roll dough out to uniform thickness, stretching by hand to form rectangle approximately $9'' \times 12''$. Make certain to break down all gas bubbles in the outer edge of the dough.



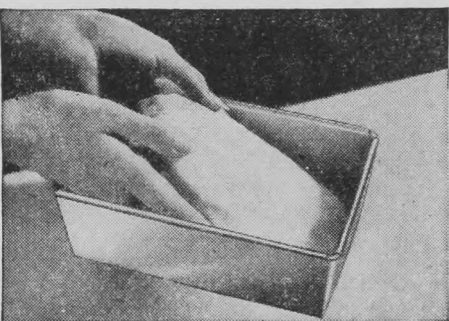
Step 2. From upper edge, roll dough toward you, jelly roll fashion, sealing dough with heel of hand after each roll of dough. (About four turns will bring you to last seal.) Be sure to seal final seam on bottom of loaf.



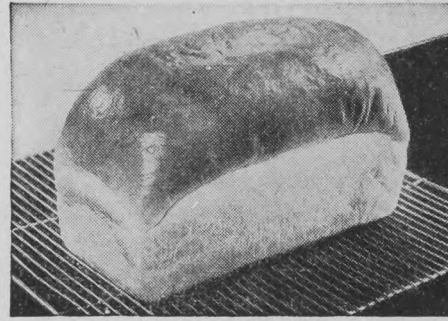
Step 3. Seal ends of the loaf by using the side of the hand to get thin sealed strip.



Step 4. Fold sealed ends of loaf under, using fingers, as above. Avoid tearing dough.



Step 5. Place shaped loaf, with seam side down, in well greased bread pan.



Step 6. Proceed in usual way for raising and baking for a perfect loaf every time!

9 Out of 10 Women Say New Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method Makes The Finest Bread Ever

● Now! Home bread baking easier than ever before — with never-fail results! Women who bake bread several times a week — women who had never baked bread before — all agree that this new Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method is easy, gives a perfect loaf every time.

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It was originated, developed and perfected by Rita Martin, famous home economist, for use with Robin

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Use the recipe for Robin Hood White Bread on this page — follow the easy step-by-step Robin Hood "Rolled Dough" Method — and we guarantee you will make the finest loaf of bread ever.

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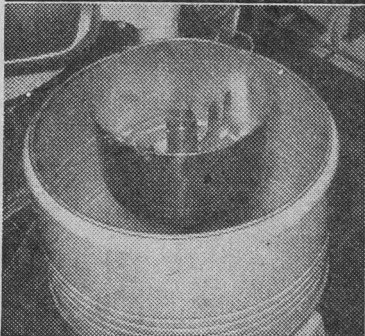
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Here's a frank message to women who've so eagerly wanted a *higher* type of intimate feminine cleanliness. You'll be thrilled over Zonitors!

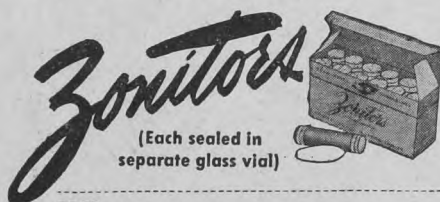
Zonitors are easier, daintier, more convenient to use—so *powerfully* germicidal yet *absolutely* safe to the most delicate tissues—no matter how often used.

Positively Non-Irritating—No Burn

Zonitors are greaseless, stainless, snow-white vaginal suppositories. They are not the type which quickly melt away. Instead—when inserted—Zonitors instantly release their *powerful* germicidal properties and *continue* to do so for hours. They are positively *non-poisonous*, *non-irritating*, *non-burning*.

Leave No Sticky Residue

Zonitors actually destroy offending odor. Help guard against infection. They are so *powerfully* effective they *immediately* kill every germ they touch. You know it's not always possible to contact all the germs in the tract. BUT YOU CAN BE SURE Zonitors kill every reachable germ and keep them from multiplying.



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City _____ Prov. _____

Liberator

Continued from page 50

opportunity for their people—justified the means they used. From the trouble and bloodshed a nation emerged, and in that new nation women stood on equal terms with men.

"I was always against militarism," said the organizer, her head in her hands, her face sombre. "But when it became necessary our women wore uniforms. They gave first aid to the wounded and they carried ammunition as guerrilla warfare was waged across the country. These are not jobs for women, but they served their purpose. They fired Irish women with love for their country and made them conscious of what they could contribute. No woman was too humble or too illiterate to do her part."

IN an ambush along a country road against the Black and Tans, in which several British soldiers were killed, one young rebel was severely wounded. He managed to crawl behind hedges to the cottage of a farm worker. In the kitchen he startled the



Pretty colleen displays a newly-made pair of Irish crochet gloves.

farmer's wife who was up to her elbows in the family wash. The woman didn't stop to ask questions. She snatched his gun from him and tossed it into the soapy water where it disappeared from sight. Her baby was sleeping in a cradle by the open fireplace. She took off her own shawl, wrapped it round the man and put the baby in his arms.

When soldiers arrived at the door, searching for him, she was back at the washtub. She looked up, wiped a soapy hand across her forehead and answered their question, "Sure and how would I be seein' any rebels when I have me washin' to do an' me with babe and poor sick son to look after?" The searchers went away satisfied.

"She and her whole family might have been shot if that boy had been found in her house," Madame MacBride said huskily. "But the woman did without question what she thought was right."

It was a tired but satisfied old woman who nodded in her chair as sunset became dark while she talked of the birth of the Irish republic.

"My work is finished now," she said wearily. "Death is the only adventure I have left. I have more friends on the other side than I have here." Her voice was tired, but it was full of anticipation. The big room with its

ancient furniture seemed full of shadows, and she laughed suddenly and throatily to dispel them.

"I still keep busy when I can," she said briskly. "I have the cow and the chickens and the vegetable garden." In the acre behind the house that is home for Madame MacBride with Sean and his family, there is a miniature farm. "We try to live as simply and self-sufficiently as we can," explained the matriarch. "It makes us feel closer to our friends throughout the country."

Even now the thoughts of Maude Gonne MacBride are with the countrywomen she loves and has fought for. While she has shown these women that there is a world beyond their own hearths, she has also begged them not to forget their arts and crafts of the past.

Today in the long winter evenings, when families gather in Irish farm houses, around glowing peat fires in the wide hearths, mothers and daughters once more bend their heads over this work. For a time, during the years of trouble, they forgot the ancient arts of exquisite crochet and fine weaving. But now they are realizing that they can be women of education, vitally interested and concerned in the affairs of their country, and at the same time artists creating lovely things in their own homes for the whole world to enjoy.

TO enter a white, thatched-roof cottage near the border between the republic and British Ulster, I had to stoop through the low doorway. In a workshop off the cosy, homey sitting room a man, his wife and their middle-aged daughter were busy preparing bits of Ireland's beauty to send to Canada and the United States. Out of black bog oak they were making boxes and trays. For the covers they fitted together hundreds of tiny pieces of wood, and the mosaic, using only the natural colors of the wood, became scenes of Ireland.

The finished product was vivid enough to be used as a picture on the wall. There were scenes in Irish villages, rustic scenes of cottages against dark, Irish hills, and coastal fishing scenes. This began as a hobby and has grown to a cottage industry. But the family still have their farm and cows, their chickens and their hayfields.

In Dublin I saw an exhibition of more artistry from the farm homes of Ireland. There were snow white, lacy tablecloths of hand-drawn work. There were tweeds handwoven around hearths in Donegal with wool spun from their own sheep, colored with subtle blues, lavenders and reds of dyes made from lichen and heather.

There were crocheted clothes and collars from Clones, where the secret of some intricate patterns has been handed down from mother to daughter for generations. There were hand-tooled leather bags covered with traditional Irish designs. There were finely knitted sweaters and suits.

This was an art exhibit as much as a collection of paintings might have been. It was more than that; it was proof that the Irish countrywoman, although she now knows her national potentiality, realizes also her role in the preservation of the crafts of her country.

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Variety Meats

Plan to use these vitamin-rich meats at least once a week

It is not so many years ago that liver, heart and kidney and the other so-called organ meats were scornfully referred to as "poor man's meat" and were practically given away. Today it is known that these once despised organs are the richest food source of iron, the blood building mineral. Iron is one of the most common deficiencies in the average diet and the most difficult to obtain in sufficient amounts unless we make a point of eating the foods that are their richest source.

The organs are particularly rich too in the A, B and C Vitamins, that play an important part in growth and health; and they're high in protein, the building and repairing substance in all meats. It is no wonder that Canada's official health rules say liver, heart or kidney should be served at least once a week.

Liver requires careful cooking as overheating toughens it and destroys the flavor. Cook it for only a few minutes or long and slowly. Wipe it clean rather than wash it as water will wash away some of the soluble nutrients. Scalding is not necessary for any type of liver, however to make grinding easier for patties or meat loaves, drop the liver into hot water and simmer for a few minutes.

Kidneys should be washed then split through the centre and the tubes removed. Soak beef and pork kidneys before cooking to give them a more delicate flavor; marinating in French dressing will also improve them.

Heart and tongue are much used muscles and are less tender. The principal object in cooking is to tenderize the meat so the usual methods involve long, slow cooking in moist heat. With heart the veins and arteries are removed before cooking but the tongue is boiled, then the thick skin peeled and the roots removed.

Beef Steak and Kidney Pie

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 small beef kidney | 3 c. hot water |
| 1 pound round steak | 6 T. flour |
| 1 sliced medium onion | ¼ c. cold water |
| | Salt and pepper to taste |
| | ½ recipe pastry |

Soak kidney in lukewarm salted water (4 c. water to 1 T. salt) one hour. Drain. Remove skin and tubes, and cover with cold water; bring to boiling and simmer 20 minutes. Drain. Cut kidney and steak in one inch pieces; roll in flour and fry in hot fat until well browned. Add onion when meat is partially browned. Add hot water; cover; cook over low heat until tender, about 30 minutes. Thicken with flour mixed to a paste with cold water. Season. Place in a greased baking dish. Roll pastry one-half inch larger than the casserole; place pastry over meat mixture and flute. Bake in a hot oven 450°F for 15 minutes. Serves four.

Stuffed Heart

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 beef, 2 veal or 4 lamb hearts | Seasoned flour |
| Fat | ½ c. veg. stock or water |
| Poultry stuffing | |

Cut one side of the heart lengthwise, wash and remove blood clots. Trim out blood vessels and ligaments. Fill with dressing and tie the heart firmly with string. Dredge with seasoned flour and brown in fat. Add water and cook, covered, in slow oven 1½ to 2½ hours for veal, lamb or pork, three to four hours for beef hearts. In pressure cooker use one cup liquid and cook 50 to 60 minutes for beef hearts, 25 to 35 minutes for veal, pork or lamb.

Cold or Hot Boiled Tongue

Scrub the tongue well. Cover with boiling water and one T. salt, one T. vinegar and four whole cloves. Boil 10 minutes then simmer three hours. Leave in the water until cool enough to handle. Peel off the outer skin, cut away the membranous portions of the root, press firmly into shape. Serve hot with raisin sauce or cold with a dressing made of whipped cream into which horse radish has been added.

Raisin Sauce

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1½ c. stock from tongue | 3 T. flour |
| 2 T. vinegar | ¼ c. brown sugar |
| 1 tsp. onion juice | ¼ c. raisins |

Add vinegar and onion juice to stock and heat. Add flour and sugar to ¼ c. cold stock or water. Add to the heated stock gradually. Add raisins and simmer for five minutes.

Fried Liver

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 lb. sliced liver | 1 tsp. salt |
| ½ c. flour | ½ tsp. pepper |

Cut liver into strips ¾ to ½-inch thick. Combine flour, salt and pepper and dredge liver slices. Fry with plenty of fat. Serve with apple slices made by coring the apple then slicing crosswise in ¾-inch slices. When the liver is partly done fry the apples with the liver. Serve liver in the centre of the platter surrounded by the apple rings.

Spanish Liver

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3 slices bacon | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| 1 lb. liver | ¾ c. diced green pepper |
| 1 tsp. salt | |
| 2 c. thinly sliced onion | 2½ c. tomatoes |

Dice the bacon and fry until crisp. Season the liver with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown in the bacon fat; turn several times. Remove the liver, add the onions and pepper and cook until tender. Add tomatoes and liver and cook. Cook with cover over low heat 45 minutes. Uncover, increase heat and evaporate the liquid to consistency of thick gravy or thicken. Serves five.

Liver Patties

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1½ lbs. liver | ½ tsp. pepper |
| ½ c. minced onion | 2 T. flour |
| 2 well-beaten eggs | ¾ tsp. salt |

Cover the liver with boiling water and simmer five minutes. Grind and combine thoroughly all ingredients. Shape into eight cakes. If you like wrap a slice of partially cooked bacon around each; fasten with a toothpick. Cook in a skillet over low heat until brown on both sides.

If preferred the mixture may be spread on rolled-out biscuit dough and rolled as you would a jelly roll. Cut into 1½-inch slices and bake in hot oven for 15 to 20 minutes. Serve with barbecue sauce or some other tangy sauce.

Liver and Vegetable Casserole

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 lb. liver cut in pieces | 1 c. cubed carrots |
| 4 T. fat | 1 tsp. salt |
| 6 small onions chopped | Dash of pepper |
| 1 c. cubed potatoes | 1 c. canned tomatoes |
| | ½ c. water |

Brown liver in hot fat. Remove liver and brown onions, carrots and potatoes. Place liver and vegetables in a greased casserole, season. Pour over this the tomatoes and water. Cover and bake in a moderate oven 350°F for one hour. Serves six.

Swedish Liver Loaf

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 lb. beef or pork liver | 3 tsp. sugar |
| ¼ c. chopped onion | 2 eggs |
| 2 T. fat | 2 c. thin cream |
| ¼ lb. ground sausage | 1 tsp. pepper |
| | 3 tsp. salt |
| | 2 c. flour |
| ¼ tsp. each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and allspice | |

(Turn to page 54)

Deliciously different!



And Apple Cake is fun to make with amazing new fast DRY yeast!

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Keep on hand a month's supply of Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl ½ cup lukewarm water,
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald ½ cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

- ¼ cup granulated sugar,
- ½ teaspoon salt,
- 3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth. Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten.

Beat well, then work in 2½ cups once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls.

Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until

doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples

Sprinkle risen dough with ¼ cup granulated sugar and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops, sharp edges down and close together.

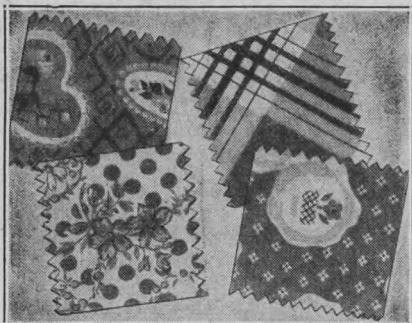
Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,
1½ teaspoons ground cinnamon,
and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about ½ hour.

Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour.

Serve hot, with butter.





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Fresh Breads

Filled rolls, a fancy coffee cake or a spicy cinnamon loaf will add taste and eye appeal to any occasion

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

WHEN friends drop in unexpectedly on a winter's evening, surprise them with a snack that is truly delightful and just a little different. Freshly baked sweet breads and rolls that have taken on a glamorous appearance will bring forth exclamations of delight. They'll be equally acceptable in the school lunch box during the long, cold month of January, when it becomes such a problem to tempt jaded appetites.

The sweet yeast doughs lend themselves well to interesting shapes, fillings and trimmings, although plain yeast dough can be used. The extra sugar, shortenings and eggs as well as fruit and nuts tend to retard rising; therefore a higher proportion of yeast is used. They also have a tenderizing effect on the gluten so these rich doughs require slightly longer kneading than do plain doughs. Smooth, rhythmical kneading for about eight minutes is suggested.

One advantage of sweet dough is that it keeps well in the refrigerator for several days. This not only means fresh bread or rolls may be baked on each of these days but different variations may be tried. Here are two recipes for sweet doughs that will serve for the variations given or for your own favorites.

Sweet Dough

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 pkg. yeast | 4 T. shortening |
| ¼ c. lukewarm water | 5 c. bread flour (approximately) |
| 1 c. milk | 1 tsp. grated lemon rind (if desired) |
| ½ c. sugar | |
| 2 tsp. salt | |
| 2 eggs | |

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk and pour over sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Add enough flour to make a thick batter and mix well. Add softened yeast, eggs and lemon rind; beat. Add more flour to make a soft dough. Turn dough out onto a lightly floured board and knead until smooth and satiny. Place in a greased bowl. Cover and let rise until doubled. Punch down; let rest ten minutes and shape.

Potato Dough

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| ½ c. riced potatoes | 1 c. milk scalded |
| 3 T. fat | 1 egg |
| 1½ tsp. salt | 2 yeast cakes |
| ¼ to ½ c. sugar | About 4 c. bread flour |

Place the potato, fat, salt and sugar in a mixing bowl; stir in the scalded milk. Continue stirring until the fat is melted and sugar dissolved. Cool until lukewarm. Add the unbeaten egg and crumble the yeast into the mixture. Stir in the flour gradually until the dough no longer clings to the bowl. Cover tightly and let rise.

Ice Box Rolls

Potato roll dough is particularly satisfactory for ice-box rolls since it remains soft and moist on storage. Any roll dough, however, can be used. The dough should be completely mixed and placed in the refrigerator after the first rising. Cover tightly and keep cold until time to shape the rolls.

German Coffee Cake

Stir down the dough; turn it into a buttered shallow pan 8x12. Spread evenly to make a layer ½ to one-inch thick; sprinkle with streusel made by rubbing together three tablespoons of flour or crumbs, one tablespoon of butter and two tablespoons of sugar. Let rise until very light; bake at 375°F for 20 to 30 minutes.

Cinnamon Loaf

Use half the dough. Roll into a narrow sheet six inches wide and ¼-inch thick. Brush with melted butter. Mix 1/3 cup sugar and one tablespoon cinnamon. Save one tablespoon and sprinkle the rest over the top of the dough. Roll as for jelly roll. Pinch ends together. Place the "seam" down in a greased pan. Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Cinnamon Rolls

Roll the dough into an oblong about ¼-inch thick; brush with melted butter; spread with a mixture of sugar and cinnamon; roll the dough into a cylinder and cut in ¾-inch slices. Place the cut side up, close together in a buttered shallow pan. Brush with melted butter; spread with sugar and cinnamon and let rise until light.

Pecan Rolls

Bake cinnamon roll slices in well-buttered muffin tins on one teaspoon brown sugar and three pecan halves, rounded side down. On removal from the oven, turn the pan upside down on a cake rack; let the pan remain over the rolls a minute. Serve upside-down.

Cluster Loaf

Dip inch squares of dough in butter then in a mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Arrange in layers in a greased bread pan spreading honey between the layers of squares. Let rise.

Stollen

Knead candied citron, cherries and raisins into the dough after the first rising. Pat out onto a large circle then fold as for a huge Parker House roll. When baked, brush with confectioners' sugar icing and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

Tea Ring

Use half the dough. Pat or roll into a rectangular sheet about ½-inch thick. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ cup raisins and ¼ cup nuts. Roll up like jelly roll sealing the edge. Form into ring on greased baking sheet. With scissors cut through ring almost to centre to form slices about one inch thick. Turn each slice slightly so that the filling shows. Let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°F, 25 to 30 minutes. When cool, frost with confectioners' sugar icing.

Date Bread

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 2 c. dates | 1 egg |
| 2 T. baking soda | 2 T. melted butter |
| ¾ c. boiling water | 1½ c. graham flour |
| ¾ c. sour milk | 2 c. pastry flour |
| 1 1/3 c. brown sugar | 1½ T. salt |

Sprinkle the soda over the stoned chopped dates, add the boiling water, mix and allow to cool. Combine the sour milk, the sugar and the beaten egg and the melted butter and add to the date mixture. Then add the sifted flour and salt. Turn into a large greased loaf tin or two small ones and bake for about one hour at 350°F.

Variety Meats

Continued from page 52

Simmer liver five minutes then grind. Fry the onions in the fat. Mix in the other ingredients. Bake in a well-greased loaf tin set in pan of hot water in a moderate oven for two hours. Remove cover after the first hour. Serves ten. Delicious rolled in chopped nuts, chilled thoroughly and cut in thin slices.

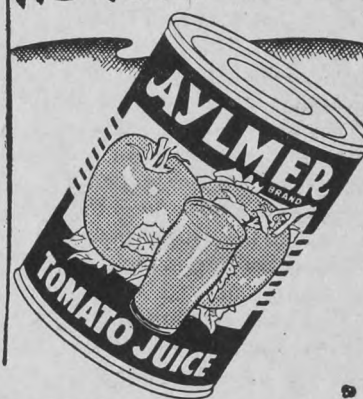
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Heat Does It

Right temperature is the key to loosening dirt

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

NEXT to soap and water, the most important item on wash-day is temperature. Soap cannot loosen dirt properly if the water is either cold or too hot. Intense heat hardens some kinds of soil so that it cannot be dislodged; worse still, high temperatures ruin certain textiles. The more skilfully you control heat in each stage of the laundering process, the better the wash will look on the line.

Start by keeping a sharp lookout for stains of all kinds. Set aside for special attention marks made by the juice of red or blue fruits and peaches and pears. Give them the correct heat treatment and the stains vanish; make the mistake of putting them straight into hot suds, and they will change to ugly brown spots impossible to banish without bleaching.

Boiling water and plenty of it is the secret of fading this type of stain. Nothing cooler will do. Stretch the fabric over a large bowl, secure it with spring clothes pins, and pour on the boiling water from a height so that it strikes the fabric with force. If there are several stains you will require more than one kettle of boiling water.

Exactly the opposite treatment is needed to get rid of protein spots like milk, meat juice, egg, blood, perspiration, and other body secretions. Soak them for a few minutes in cold water and they give no trouble at all. Drop them straight into hot suds without the cool soak and they harden permanently.

The other day I saw a dress on which the juice from a parcel of fish had dripped while the purchaser carried it from the store. She washed it in warm water and the marks remained as ugly stains until the dress wore out. Cold water would have removed every trace of the juice.

The more limited the water supply, the more attention must be given to temperature so that heat may be applied where it will do the best cleaning job. Even if you can use water lavishly, you will get better results when you know how heat affects different types of material and dirt.

Practical tests have proved that white and light-colored cottons are most thoroughly cleansed in suds that are too hot for your hands. Stubborn dirt, which commonly consists of a film of oily substances holding dust particles as well, is more effectively removed at 140°F than at 100°F or less.

On the other hand, anything hotter than lukewarm (95°F) eventually ruins woollens, silks, rayons and synthetic fabrics. As such materials are expensive, it is to your own interests to prolong their life by controlling temperature carefully. Not only will you save money but you will have less mending and darning to do. Lukewarm water feels neither hot nor cold when tested with your elbow.

Conditions vary so much from home to home that each person needs to work out her own best method of using the available hot water. Here is a washing sequence which can be used as a check.

Start with a pre-soak in light suds around 90°F which is barely lukewarm, not overnight in the old fashioned way, but for about 10 minutes.

This will remove sugary material, loosen dust and soften perspiration which binds particles of dirt to the cloth.

In the machine use the hottest water you can spare if the load consists mainly of white linens or cottons, or light tub-fast colors. If possible allow for hot rinses too, because there is no comparison between hot and cold water in removing soapy water from fabrics.

However, if one hot rinse is all you can manage, let it be the first one, and the hotter the better. Your hands will not suffer if you use a plunger for drawing the rinse through and through the meshes.

You may decide that it suits your conditions better to have the wash water comfortable for your hands, thus allowing more heat for the rinses. In any case make a point of wringing the soaked clothes evenly so that they do not carry over enough water to cool the suds in the machine.

IF you are in the habit of washing woollens, silks and rayons in the machine, make up a special load and see that the suds are only lukewarm 95°F. Supposing the temperature is too high, drain off some of the soapy water, add clear cold water and enough flakes to produce a rich suds.

With these materials skip the soak and put them directly into the washer. Operate it not more than three minutes and make sure that the rinses are exactly the same temperature. Extremes in heat cause woollen fibres to contract and shrink permanently. High temperatures dim the luster of silks, rayons and other fine fabrics.

Considering how much these cost to replace, you may prefer to wash them in a small tub with a plunger instead of in the machine. The plunger allows you to draw the suds through the meshes thus reducing friction and agitation to a minimum. Temperature is important in the suds and the rinses.

In washing colored goods that "bleed," low temperatures and speedy handling are essential. Isolate the offenders in a tub by themselves and resolve in future to buy only those materials and garments that are guaranteed to be tub-fast.

While developing your plan for using hot water effectively, see how often you can skip the business of boiling. As a matter of fact, there is not much difference in the cleansing action of suds at 125°F (too hot to keep your hands immersed for more than a couple of seconds) and at 212°F (which is boiling temperature).

Aim, therefore, to prevent fabrics from becoming oversoiled. Try how you may, there will be times when men's hand towels or face-cloths belonging to small boys must take a trip to the boiler to make them presentable. The intense moist heat of boiling suds opens up the yarns and the fibres of which they are constructed, so that the soap can dislodge the ingrained dirt.

Actually, strenuous treatment like this repeated week by week, definitely shortens the life of the material, especially when the softened yarns are plunged directly into a very cold rinse.



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First Beauty Problems

The teen-ager's first problems are easy to correct when guided by experienced hands

by LORETTA MILLER

THE teen-ager at all conscious of her good looks claims more beauty problems than she can shake a pretty pink finger at. And these are not quite as imaginary as many adults may believe. To the young girl facing her first problems of appearance she is more than a little baffled... not only are her problems quite real, but inexperienced as she is in the ways of being grown up, the young lady expects quick results from every so-called treatment. But patience, rather than speed, is the rule in the ways of beauty.

In her effort to speed up corrective results the young lady may do more harm than good. For instance, if oily hair is the teen-ager's bugaboo, she may think that shampooing the hair every few days is the solution. To be sure it does make the hair soft and fluffy for a few days, but then there is the same problem to be faced... another shampoo as soon as an excess of oil appears on the scalp and hair. As the hair appears oilier, the frequency of the shampoos increase until it becomes almost necessary to shampoo the hair daily.

One of the best corrective measures, and it's available to everyone, is a thorough brushing each day to normalize the action of the oil ducts. Here is a good brushing routine to follow: Cover a stiff bristled brush with a layer of gauze and brush well. Let the brush touch the scalp ever so lightly then sweep out over the full length of hair. As soon as the gauze appears soiled, turn it over or use a fresh piece. Repeat this cleansing-brushing until the gauze appears clean at the end of the brushing. Shampoo the hair every ten days. Rinse free from all soap.

Oily skin is a problem of youth, dry skin one of the older woman. Any dryness of the youthful skin is generally temporary, brought on by too dry air in home, school or office, wrong diet or, as is often the case in the fall and early winter, summer tans are flaking off and the skin appears rough and scaly. Since the skin is constantly

renewing itself, this is a natural function at all times, though a little more noticeable between seasons, or after the skin has been chapped by harsh winds and weather.

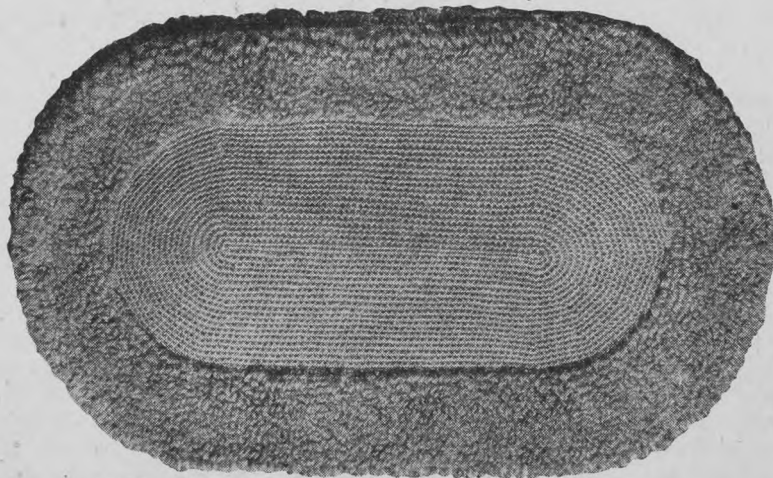
In spite of enlarged pores, blackheads and a naturally oily condition, certain areas of the facial skin may appear quite dry. When this happens, use soap and water, never cream. The use of oils and creams for cleansing young skin, unless suggested for some chronic condition, is taboo. Instead, use a lathered complexion brush over the whole face, especially over the oily regions or those that feel rough. Brushing, together with the soap and water, stirs up circulation and aids in correcting one of the basic causes of the trouble, and at the same time causes the dry flakes to become dryer and so fall off.

If other members of your family have oily skin, the chances are the family's diet includes too many fried, starchy, and oversweet foods. Perhaps you'd better not try changing the eating habits of the entire family, but the teen-ager can include a raw or cooked vegetable, perhaps more fruit or fruit juice, and more water in her daily intake. Too, a brisk walk every day will help normalize overactive oil ducts. These same corrective measures will also prove helpful in overcoming any abnormal condition, such as oily scalp and hair.

In only a few instances has a teen-ager been troubled with a dry skin condition. If you are one of the rare ones, by all means use a light film of pure olive oil, or pure English lanoline after thoroughly scrubbing the skin. Let the corrective oil remain on for an hour or so, then wipe off with a clean cloth. Repeat the application every day, once or twice, or as often as necessary to overcome the dryness.

Every girl loves pretty nails. Let the teen-ager in search of strong, shapely nails include the nightly application of a good cuticle cream or oil. This should be massaged well over the whole nail and around the base of each, and left on overnight.

A Crochet Rug

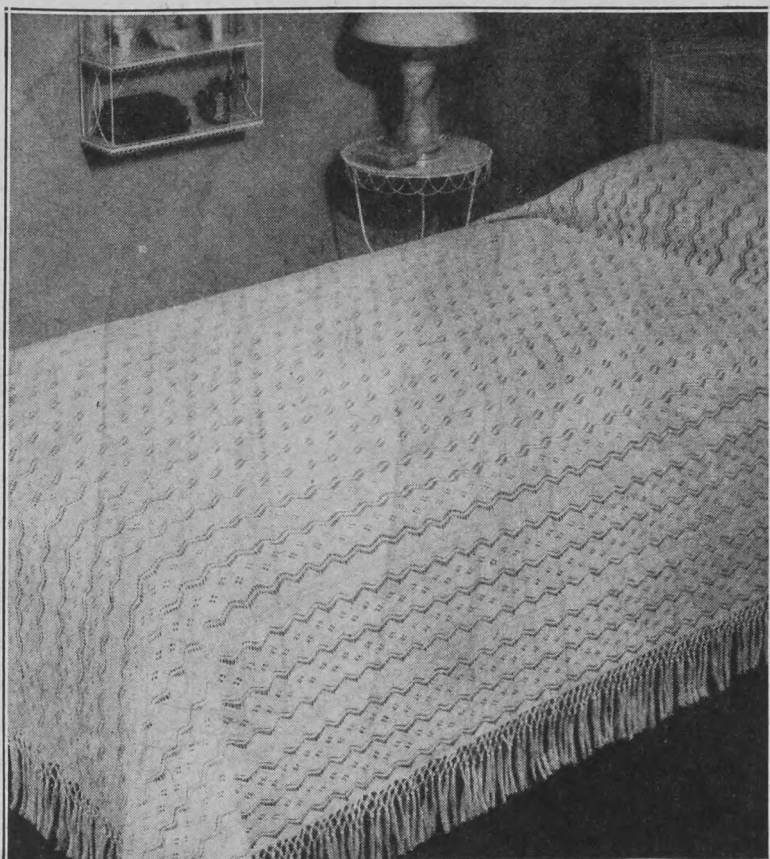


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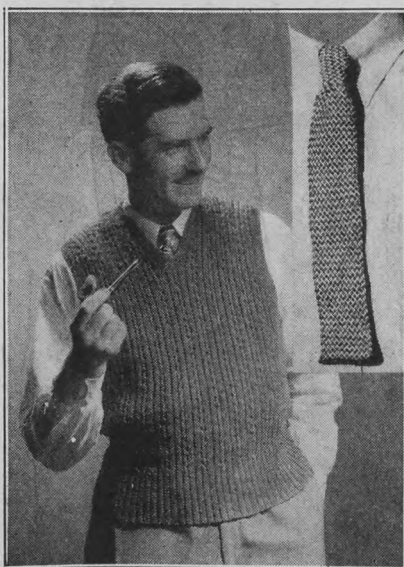


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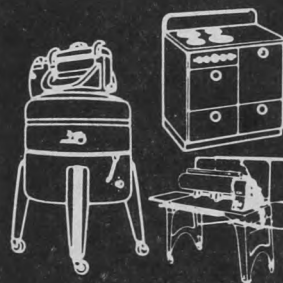
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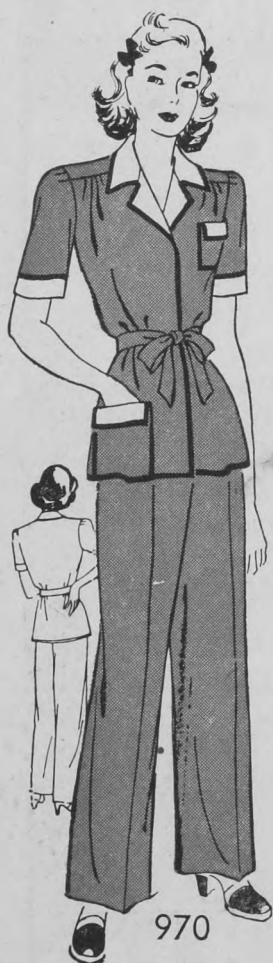
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970



1364



1823



1363



964

Gift Of The Woods

Continued from page 8

piners. Eif waved an arm to signify he heard.

The Wyitt's moved on again. It was some time before the silence was broken.

"You run off at the mouth," old Jed spoke gruffly, "like a fool."

"I've seen 'em together, them two," Shadow said. "In the woods. Seen money pass between 'em. Slippy as a greased eel, Turner is."

Jed had no answer to make to this.

A change had now come over Shadow. Something seemed to have gone mildly to his head. Outwardly there was little sign except that he stepped feather-light over the downlogs, even leapt a few where no occasion called. And you might have surprised a rapt look on his face and a telltale gleam in his eye as he looked off among the trees.

At their cabin toward owl-light, Jed lit a pine fire and sat down. Shadow put his shotgun up on its pegs and got down his light 25.20.

"Goin' up along the ridge," he said. "Might see a buck rabbit or two."

His father snorted. "Se' down an' rest, ye tomfool."

"Be back for supper," Shadow said.

and softened by him. She'd like that, he thought; she might put it to use, too. One day he might see it made into a cap or something, crowning her corn-gold head.

It was a queer jugglery that had brought the two originally together. A June day nearly two years before, a thin little girl not yet fifteen, had gone berrying up along Cow Run. Wild berries were scarce that year and she had wandered far and finally turned up Mad Creek, where it seemed, they grew a mite thicker. Later still she'd crossed a ridge toward Dry Neck, for her basket was still not full. It was late afternoon when she turned back and there had been rain and high water no end that spring, and what she took for Mad Creek was just the channel of a flash flood. Pretty soon she knew it, but where Mad Creek was by then was beyond her.

Shadow Wyitt, crossing a ridge toward home, had sighted her in the bottoms and even from that distance read her plight in the way she hurried and stopped and paused to gaze. A few minutes later he had stepped out of the willows beside her, noiseless as a hunting mink.

"Town's away over yonder ridge, little girl, if that's where you're headin'," he said quietly.



"Would you stand back a little from the microphone, Professor? The electricity from your hair is crackling all over the nation."

For months past, after the labors of the day were over, Shadow had gone forth like this on unknown journeys.

"Likened to see an' hear more'n's good for you, cat-walkin' nights," Jed muttered. "Best keep away from people's stoops for a time."

This last caught Shadow in his tracks. He paused a moment at the threshold, but made no reply. Then the door opened to the night mists and he melted into them.

Shadow did not tarry along the ridge. His feet found an old game trail and despite the dark he sped along it like a wild thing, knowing its every twist and turn. Tonight he had to look upon Bridie Simes, if only for a moment, through her lamp-lit window. For now he knew from her father's own lips, how the girl had kept the strange offerings he left for her, as a kind of treasure, and that she'd an idea of where they came from too. By the same token she must guess the heart secret he could not tell or show in any other way.

He carried a gift along as usual—a pretty coon skin caught in the swamp woods and patiently scraped, cured

It would not have been strange had Bridie Simes been scared out of the few wits that remained to her by the sudden apparition of the gaunt strippling, already man size, dressed in strange buckskin, with a cap of coon fur on his shag-bark hair. But so delighted she was at seeing another human she set down her basket and laughed while she told him breathlessly what had happened, which he already knew. Never had Shadow heard such a lovely storm of words, running on so long and telling so little, yet he could have wished there were twice as many of them because they seemed to turn on little lights all through him. Her voice had been sweet and full of wonderment as the first green canaries of spring fluting among the weed stems. The foliage of her hair was corn-gold and Shadow reckoned her eyes must be blue-green, for times they were one shade and again another. Because of her need and the wildness of the place, he himself was hardly scared at all that day. He took up her basket and led her out of the maze she'd gotten in along paths the animals used. And as they went he found himself talking in turn,

about the woods and creatures, secrets that came to most men only through long study, but which Shadow knew by instinct.

It came on to full dark and often he had to lead her by the hand through the blackest places, for she could see nothing while he, it seemed, had eyes in his very feet. And all the time sweet and irrelevant confidences passed between them, emboldened by strangeness and the dark; such things as would not have been come at in many years between people in ordinary course. Not till they came to her very door, did shyness rout him. When he left her there he knew her through and through. Not once since that night had he seen her again except through a night-lit window, but month after month had passed, with strange gifts of the woods laid on her porch or before her door.

LIKE Shadow, Bridie Simes was motherless, and for years her old grandma on her mother's side had had run of the house. Grammer Bates had been one of the first to uncover the identity of the unseen giver of gifts. Nor was Shadow Wyitt the sort to go unscathed by Grammer's biased mind and nettle-sharp tongue when thought of in the light of a possible suitor. Neither name nor money nor visible means of support was there to speak for Shadow, and Grammer was none of your dim-eyed dreamers. Too wild a flower for her taste by long odds, Grammer said; she begrudged going that deep in the thickets. A good example of what the woods did to a fellow if he let himself go. Forgotten his A, B, C's most like, if ever he'd learnt them. Trained by peckerwoods and turtles and red deer, and well on the way to becoming a cold-out ground-hog. Oh, it was something to study about. But with all her raring around about timber-bred no-counts, she made little headway with Bridie, who was a close-fibered piece of the same stuff . . .

When he had laid the glistening coon skin by the door, Shadow stood beneath a tree and gazed his fill at Bridie Simes as she moved about the lamp-lit living room. She was by now something to look at through any window, night or day, and there were many besides Shadow who went far out of their way these days just to catch a glimpse of the girl sitting on her porch of an afternoon. Wherever she went now there were young bucks rolling calf eyes at her, for she had come into sudden bloom like the juneberry that is only a slim pale sprig one day and the next is all blossom and sightlier than anything else in the woods.

All these things Shadow Wyitt knew, in the same mysterious way he had known of her family's misfortune, as he knew and heard everything of importance that came to pass in the hills. He knew all the would-be suitors who now hung about Bridie's house of an evening and knew the kind of smile with which she awarded them—not a smile that need worry any man who deeply loved her—for there were little gates back of her eyes that never really opened.

Chief among these hangers-on had been big Laws Turner, and it was he who sat by the Simes' fire tonight, telling it sweet to Bridie, showing off with sprightly talk and sparking. Young Laws, twenty-five years old, who spent all his days propping the

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woods, hunting everything but work, yet always had money about him though no visible means of earning it.

Shadow might have shed some light on this matter had he cared. The time, however, did not seem ripe, nor did there seem any cause for worry in leaving Laws there bantering by the fire. But loneliness was a hard lump in his chest as Shadow turned homeward that night. Oh, he loved that girl better than anything before or since.

A FEW days later the bird season opened and Shadow Wyitt spent an afternoon gunning in the swamp woods. He knew just where the quail were thickest, what ridges they fed along, and how best to come upon them. In late afternoon, after taking his sixth bird, he stopped. He had enough for himself and his father. Paradoxically, though he lived by hunting and trapping, Shadow hated to take life. He never shot more meat than he could use, nor did he lift more fish from the stream than he needed. As he dropped the last quail into his bag he thought all at once of the Simes' cabin, not visited in many days. He went on a piece more and gunned three more birds. He could easily make it to Bridie Simes' by dark, he thought. He set off at once, carrying the three quail with him as a gift.

It happened on this day that Shadow and the quail and deep-dark arrived at Bridie's house at the same time. And because of that and because of other things that had transpired before, things turned out as they did and Shadow did not slip away unseen as he had done so many times before. As he approached, a figure emerged from the shadows and Bridie herself stood before him, some sticks of wood in her arms.

"It's you, Clem Wyitt!" she breathed, as if in vast relief. "I was just now praying you might come along..."

It was the sound of his name more than anything else that halted Shadow on the edge of flight, coming as it did from lips he had never dreamed knew it. She had called him Clem, not using the humorous nickname that folk of the region had given him. Only a moment he held his ground, then abashment overcame him and he fetched about for the woods, for in all the world there was nothing better designed to scare him than bright lights and pretty girls.

"Oh, please!" cried Bridie Simes. "Don't go. You've simply got to help me!"

The rush of words that followed held Shadow rooted—a desperate tale of illness and injustice and a mort of other mishaps. Just a week before, Bridie had come home from town, she said, and who was down in the cellar but Rashe Howe, the game warden. He'd found some venison down there that young Laws Turner had given them, and he swore up and down it was fresh-killed meat that had been smoked a mite to cover it. Bridie and her father too had told him the truth, but the warden just stood and laughed in their faces. Then he'd taken Eif Simes and hove him into jail at New Canaan and there her father had lain ever since, while Bridie and her grandmother had turned every stick and stone trying to raise the three hundred dollars they had fined him. They hadn't raised the money yet, she said, and now her granny lay ill abed with chills and fever and Bridie was soul

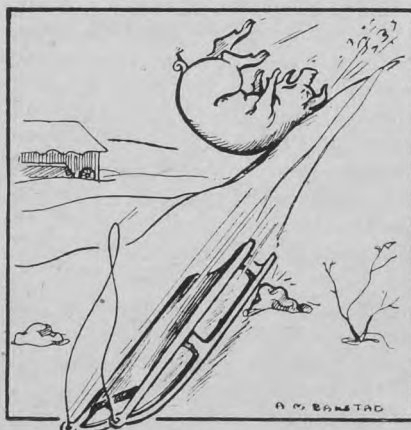
alone with all the cooking, nursing and even wood-cutting to do.

There was nothing Shadow Wyitt craved more than to serve Bridie with muscle or money or even blood if need be. But his heart was beating like blue birds flitting about on a limb, for the girl had opened the door by now and drawn him into the lighted house. Never since that day in the woods had Shadow even spoken to her, and then they'd been surrounded by the hum of the deep woods and the sounds of the creatures and there wasn't a step of all the way they'd walked but he could touch some kind of reassuring tree or bush as they went. For the life of him he couldn't draw up a word to utter, but that was all right for the girl was saying enough for three.

She led him in to where her granny lay, explaining symptoms and telling of the soups and fixments and messes she'd concocted, all to no avail. Real trouble here; work to do, and Shadow was not one to forget the code of the woods when help was needed. In the stress of this he got fair hold of himself. He told her in turn of many a homely cure-all he and his father used, and they decided to try some of them. They went into the kitchen where the stove lids were red, and before long it developed they were getting along the best kind. They brewed things in pots and Shadow prepared the three quail for cooking, for there'd been little enough food in the house for days.

Not all the wonder of working and laughing together was on Shadow's side. Bridie already knew him pretty well. Womanlike she knew the way to his heart and knew, too, that she wanted to go there. What had been a mere dancing of flame-shadow to a thin, lost girl was now a sun's heat. For men, she knew in her secret heart, were either great or ordinary or sorry, but it was different with women. Just a normal woman waxed great if given the right man, and a lonely girlhood made her know infallibly when the right man came along. And so it was that they arrived in an hour or so without direct talk, at a nearness most men and women are lucky to achieve in a lifetime.

WHEN Grammer Bates was resting more easily Shadow lit the lantern and went forth like the man of the house to cut a bait of wood for his woman. There was devotion in every ax-stroke and while he was out there he did a sight of thinking, putting two and three together. When he came in he asked some questions, mainly about Laws Turner. At mention of his name Bridie pinked up alarmingly, but not with infatuation.



Porky: "I shouldn't have tried this—I always get it in the neck!"

The light in her blue eyes became a flash. Laws had stopped by twice, she said, offering help, even money, but what went with it was something else again. Bridie didn't disclose its nature, beyond the fact that she'd sent him packing for good and all.

It was more than a little funny, Shadow remarked, that Laws Turner should have been the one to give them that venison, him being a deputy to the warden, as he happened to know. He took up his coon-skin cap.

"I've a little call to make," he said. "I mistrust Laws Turner'll make out to set your father free after I've talked to him a mite. But one way or another he'll be a free man by morning." And he let it be known then that he himself had saved up a bit of money at his trapping, better than four hundred dollars, hidden away beneath his cabin floor.

A half hour later, despite the mist and blackness, Shadow was hammering at the door of Turner's cabin on Cash Creek. Laws was sound asleep and when he heard who it was he refused to turn out, but when Shadow threatened to kick the door in, he scrambled into his pants.

"Why in the nation you haul a feller out this time o' night?" Laws yelled.

"Eif Simes is lyin' down in New Canaan jail waitin' for three hundred dollars to toll him out," Shadow cried, checkreining a rage that fair shook him. "You know it and you know what for. What you doin' about it?"

Laws went pale with anger as he stood in his open doorway. "Why, you dam' looney; don't big-talk me or I'll hang up your hide to dry..."

He came blustering out in his sleeping drawers to find Shadow's gun barrel in his belly. His anger turned to the bluster of fear when Shadow had spoken his piece. Laws knew like everyone else that Shadow was as much a part of the woods as the breeze and the tree shadows, but he'd never dreamed Shadow had been lying still as a water snake among the ferns of Otter Run on a certain day in July when he'd contracted to do private sneak-work for Warden Rashe Howe, for pay but without the advertisement of a badge.

"If I told this around," Shadow said in deadly quiet, "there ain't a hunter from here to Wing Dam but'll lay for you with a rifle-gun. You got Fiddlin' Eif turned in. You're comin' with me now an' set him free, or I'll surely kill you where you stand."

And so that was the way of it. About dawn that morning Bridie's father walked home with Shadow Wyitt, a free man. Despite his long and trying night, Shadow would not even tarry for a bite of breakfast with the Simes, for his service over, his skittishness was on him again and he longed for the woods. But it turned out to be a glorious dawn for all concerned, and the beginning of boundless happiness, for Bridie as she said good-bye in the doorway, rose on tip-toe and gave him her thanks with a kiss.

Trembling, Shadow kissed her in return. The earth did not open and swallow him. He kissed her again with a sort of sob and held her close.

As he sped homeward through the dawn-dusk there was a song in his blood. He had found his dream at last, a sweet gift of the woods, lovelier far than any of his visions.

IRISH MARKET DAY

Year round trading in small lots marks simple agricultural economy

ALL over Northern Ireland the village fair is still the local meeting place, the local market, the local shopping centre. It is a social as well as an economic occasion. From early in the morning, horses, cattle, pigs, donkeys, are driven in from the surrounding country to be bargained for, in the village street. There is no organized market and no form of auction. The owner of two or three cattle settles himself in the street and



A long drawn out bargain. The donkey couldn't care less. He will have to work tomorrow, no matter how it turns out.

seller and intermediary adjourn to a pub and spend a pound on whiskey.

Although the fair is primarily concerned with the sale of cattle and horses, the streets are also full of cartmen and peddlers, with their stocks of tin ware, household goods, best Sunday suits, ropes and harness, and all the things the farmer and his wife may need.

The pictures on this page were taken at the fair at Garrison on the shore of Lake Melvin in County Fermanagh. It is held once

Below: The cattle lie down on the pavement and let the owners worry about who will drive them home.



Above: Casey's bar is a convenient spot to seal the bargain. There is never a shortage of Irish whiskey.

waits for someone to start bargaining with him.

His offer leads to a counter offer, to exclamations of disgust, to much stalking away and coming back again, to sale to a third party who may re-sell to the first prospective buyer, to a lot of gesticulation and hand clapping, or perhaps finally, when the pleasures of a haggle have been enjoyed to their full, to the striking of a bargain. Sometimes, there are several hours of haggling over a difference of two shillings, following which buyer,



a month. Garrison is a mile or two inside Northern Ireland. Just across the border is Eire, and the village fair serves a large area in both states.



Copy and illustrations courtesy U.K. Information Office

The trading throng takes possession of the main street on market day at Garrison, County Fermanagh.

"Let's go sightseeing
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"Right this way for a tour of Averagetown — a Canadian town or city that might be the one you live in!"

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1. "On our right we have a splendid new high school, with modern lighting, air-conditioning and a host of other improvements that give students a 'lift'. It was built with the aid of life insurance dollars, invested for policyholders, in municipal bonds."



2. "Note the bridge we are coming to now. See how wide, smooth and safe it is! Motorists for miles around bless the day it was built. But few know that life insurance dollars played a vital part in building this, too!"

3. "Here's the town's biggest industrial plant. It shows another way in which life insurance dollars are invested. Imagine what this plant means to its thousands of workers! Imagine how it's helped to expand business all through Averagetown!"



4. "On our left you see Averagetown's new waterworks. And — you guessed it — life insurance dollars are at work here too, helping to pump and purify the water. That's a big job — for the water is used at the rate of thousands of gallons per minute!"

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"Sorry — that's all we can show you now. But life insurance dollars also helped to build Averagetown's electrical power plant, sewage system, recreation park and many of its homes.

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12

PET OR PEST?

"HOW'D you like to take my goat when I move away?" asked my neighbor, Jim Fallis.

I considered. It was impossible to get a supply of fresh milk where I lived. I had no pasture for a cow, which in any case would give more milk than I wanted. "Come and have a look at her," Jim said, so I did.

She was a big goat, but her head was neat. I was glad her ears stood up at a jaunty angle, because goats whose ears hang limply always look so sad. She had a nicely curved beard (or should one say goatee?), round body, slim legs and no horns. The eyes were the strangest feature. Cats' eyes have round pupils, chickens' eyes have round pupils, cows' eyes have round pupils, but goats' eyes have oblong pupils. They seem to be half an inch long and an eighth of an inch wide. Cows often have lustrous brown eyes that seem to be brimming with feeling, and Milly, I'm sure, has as much feeling as any cow, but her eyes never change. There is expression in the angle of her stumpy tail, the position of her head, or even the ridge of her back, but not in her eyes.

Jim gave me some milk to taste and that decided me. I liked it the first time I tasted it.

He brought Millie the next day and tied her in her new stall. She trembled violently. Jim seemed to be shaken too. He patted her and talked in lover-like tones. I went out to avoid watching their farewells. In a few minutes he followed, and left with a scant "good-bye."

I gathered an armful of thimbleberry bushes, which he had said were her favorite food, and took it in to her. She sniffed disdainfully and turned away her head. She stood there hunched in an attitude of dejection, still trembling. I tried her with some goat meal, but it was no good, so I left her.

In the evening I returned with a shiny gallon milk pail. She had stopped trembling. She whirled round hopefully when the door opened, stared blankly from those strange eyes, then let her head droop again. Jim had told me she was used to being milked from the side, though it is customary to milk goats from the rear. I got down on a small stool and placed the pail under her. She moved her leg forward as if to keep me away, but when I pushed on it and spoke sharply, she moved it back. I had done little milking, but taking my courage and the teats in both hands, I squeezed. Nothing happened. I squeezed harder and harder. Finally a threadlike stream of white quietly touched the bottom of the pail. Nothing could have been less like the hollow roar and hiss I had anticipated. I could only get milk from one teat at a time, but I did get the bottom of the pail covered. Greatly encouraged I thought, "I'll get the hang of this yet." At this moment, her knees bent, her front half collapsed, down came the rear end, and I had barely time to jerk the pail away before she was laying comfortably on the hay. Evidently she had lost patience with my labored milking.

I stared at her incredulously. "Get up!" I snapped. Disregarding me, she actually started chewing her cud and

Millie was a creature of moods and her care required a working knowledge of psychology

by ADDIS MILL

looked "at home" for the first time since her arrival. I realized I would have to master her and the art of milking in one lesson. Raising her by the collar, I gave her a tap on the hip with a stick. She stood up. Again I placed the pail under her, took both teats and managed to produce two barely visible white jets, which hissed feebly as they hit the pail. She stood quietly until I got a quart. Within a week she was giving three quarts a day and I had even learned to "strip."

After milking each morning we would turn her loose, as all chicken runs and gardens are fenced. She never went far, grazing along the edge of the bush, but never going in. Probably instinct told her bears and cougars lurked in such places, not that there were any there.

She gradually got used to her new home, then began to be a little too much at home. Jack could hardly believe his eyes one morning when he saw her in the garden eating the pea vines loaded with half filled pods, the first of the season. She had pushed her way through the wire netting. Jack rushed up to chase her out, but did she run? No, she reared up on her hind legs, doubling her front feet back, as though ready to box him. At first he thought she was fighting, but she pranced around, as much as to say, "Come on. Play with me." She knew she was in the wrong, and was trying to pass it off as a joke. She succeeded too. Her prancing was so comical Jack burst out laughing, then how could he punish her?

WHEN she got to know us well she would come and coax for attention, even clawing at us with her front foot. She loved to have someone put a hand on her forehead and push, and would look triumphant when she won this "push-o'-war."

Another day I realized I hadn't seen Millie for some time. Rounding the feedhouse I found her standing very still. She did not give the little bleat which had now become her customary greeting, and the thought crossed my mind, "I didn't think she was so fat." The open door of the feedhouse gave the answer. She had been in there eating wheat, had evidently taken a drink and was now bloated.

Millie was a very miserable goat for the next two or three days, but the experience did not cure her. Although Jack fixed the homemade door so there was nothing for her to move or push on, she found it would yield or "give" in the middle, and she would pound on that with her hard frontal plate until it flew open in a sort of reverse action. Many a whip-

ping, many a stomach ache she had, but she was always trying the door to see if it would open.

Next we tried tethering. She bleated piteously, going round and round in circles. As she preferred leaves to grass, we put her among the bushes, but she soon had that chain snagged around every bush within reach.

One morning I picked some huckleberries growing on a huge cedar stump near her tethering place. In the evening I let her loose to go home. She rushed for the stump, one bound carried her to the top, and in a minute she had eaten that bush to the root. It must have been on her mind all day.

Tethering was not successful. Her ma-ing got on my nerves and half my time was spent unwinding her chain, and her milk production went down. We really loved the milk by this time. Pudding, porridge, tea and coffee all tasted better than we had ever known them to be.

The children used to climb up low growing trees such as vine maples and push the branches down to her. She would follow them from tree to tree and eat until her sides stood out as though she was ridden by an invisible cowboy in chaps. What a pailful of milk I would get the next morning!

THE spring after I got her she freshened, and for a long time we got six quarts a day. It was almost an embarrassment of riches, as it was not enough for butter, yet too much for four to use. I used to offer some to my neighbors, just for the fun of seeing the shudder that went through them at the thought of drinking anything so disgusting.

If anyone took the trouble to follow a goat around for a day he would see how clean and healthful her diet is. We know the bark of many trees has a medicinal value and there is nothing a goat likes better than bark—especially if it is on your favorite apple tree. If you offer a goat grain the least bit musty she will let it lie—though if she stole it she would eat it. Of course, if a goat is turned out in winter to forage for herself, bark and evergreens are all she can get and naturally her milk will have a strong flavor.

The kid amused us. It looked like a lamb, but its hair was slightly wavy instead of curly. It sounded like a child when it said "ma-ma." For a few days it had to be fed out of a bottle, then it learned to drink from a pail. I never saw anything play with such abandon—not even a kitten. It would jump up—whirl in the air—and land facing the other way with a look that said, "How did I get here?" It soon started nibbling low bushes and we could have weaned it at six weeks, but we continued to give it milk as there was so much.

Millie is quieter now and hasn't been breaking through so many fences since she started to milk so heavily. She seems more contented since she has little Tillie for company. She backslides occasionally, though, always picking such delicacies as corn on which the silk is turning black, or brussels sprouts which have nearly sprouted enough. Every time this happens Jack says, "We've got to get rid of her," but she's still with us.



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Medicines From Bees

If his bees sting him often enough it appears there are a number of ailments including arthritis from which the beekeeper should be free

by E. P. HERMAN

SMALL animals and insects as medicinal agents have been used from time immemorial. Even today, among savage and semi-savage races, insects of various sorts are much in demand as remedies. Among the most popular of the medicinal insects has been the bee. Pliny and others of his day wrote at great length on the healing virtues of bees.

That the sting of the bee is of benefit in certain ailments has been known for a great many hundreds of years. History mentions the fact that Charlemagne, the great conqueror of the eighth century, was miraculously cured of his obstinate gout by bee stings. It has been observed that among beekeepers, rheumatism is a comparatively infrequent disease. In the Middle Ages arthritic patients were sent to special apiaries in order that they might obtain the benefits of bee-stings.

In 1880 Dr. Terc was the first of the modern doctors to publish an article on the use of bee-stings in the treatment of rheumatism. Patients with various types of rheumatism were caused to be stung by bees, the initial treatment being one or two stings, gradually increasing the number until marked swelling was obtained. He obtained rather good results in a series of 173 cases.

However, Dr. Terc's method of using bee-stings to treat rheumatism did not become popular and the method fell into disuse. The chief reason was that living bees had to be applied directly to the patient, and a great many people did not care for this procedure. In 1914 a great advance was made in bee venom therapy. In that year, Dr. Langer prepared a bee venom solution for use in children who complained of pain from stings. He was the first to prepare such a solution.

Within the next ten years methods were perfected for obtaining pure bee venom. At the present time it is no longer necessary to apply hundreds of stings. A more concentrated bee venom serves instead.

Bee venom is obtained from the honey bee. The venom is produced by the insect in the so-called poison sac by mixing the secretions of three glands. Because of the reaction of their secretions, two of these glands are known as the acid glands, the third is called the alkaline gland. It has recently been ascertained that the venom is probably secreted in only one gland. This gland is forked at its end, giving rise to the earlier belief that two different glands were involved in this process.

The venom is obtained either by manual pressure on the abdomen of

the insect, forcing the sting with its clear drop of venom to appear, or by inducing the insect to sting through or into a membrane or absorptive material such as blotting paper. Another process is to remove the entire sting apparatus of the bee and extract the bee venom from these organs.

The bee venom is not used in its native state. It is purified with salt solution and acetone. The yield from 2,000 bees is about 200 milligrams of acetone precipitate.

What does bee venom consist of? A recent analysis of the purified venom shows that it contains carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and magnesium. Formic acid is not the active principle of bee venom, as has formerly been supposed. More likely it is a complex organic compound containing lecithin and an albumin-free sapotoxin.

Physiological studies have led many observers to remark on the similarity between the bee venom and snake venoms. Drs. Essex, Markowitz and Mann have found that physiological reactions to bee venom closely approximate those of rattlesnake venom. It produces a fall in blood pressure, contraction of the smooth muscles, spasm of the bronchi in the lungs and blood changes. Drs. Tetsch and Wolff believe that the composition of bee venom is similar to that of cobra and crotalin venoms.

THE administration of bee venom for medical purposes requires skill. For this reason bee venom solutions for injections are provided with a special kit to test the sensitivity of the patient to bee venom. A little of the bee venom is injected into the skin to see how the patient reacts. If the wheal that forms is not large the patient is not hypersensitive and the bee venom may be used safely. When properly administered no pain is felt by the patient.

Bee venom is used primarily in the treatment of all forms of acute and chronic arthritis. Certain eye inflammations have also been benefited from the use of bee venom. Other painful conditions have similarly been relieved by the use of bee venom. Sciatica, neuritis, neuralgia, migraine and fibrositis have been made less severe in some instances.

Drs. Haag and Konig treated a series of hay fever patients with injections of bee venom with good results. The treatments were given during the hay fever season. Another doctor gave injections of bee venom to a patient who had a severe generalized urticaria. No further attacks occurred in this patient for five years.

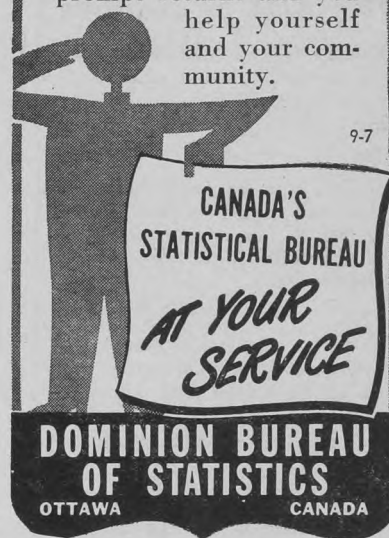


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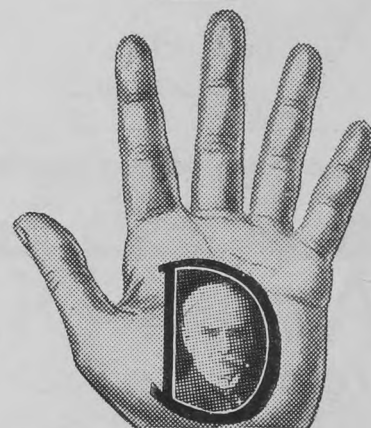
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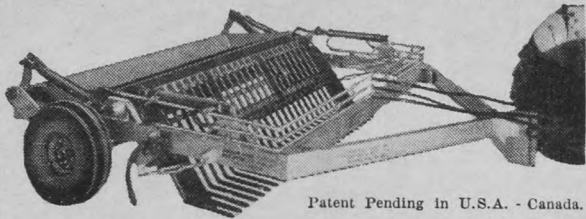
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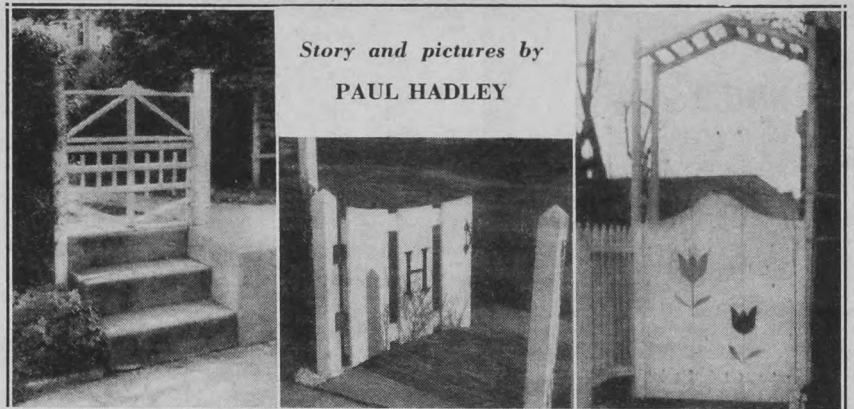
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Attractive Gates

An attractive gate improves the appearance of any farm house



Story and pictures by
PAUL HADLEY

The open lattice work of the gate to the left gives warning of the steps beyond to the person coming out of the dwelling. A simple and effective gate in the centre. The gate to the right will appeal to those who admire conventional designs.

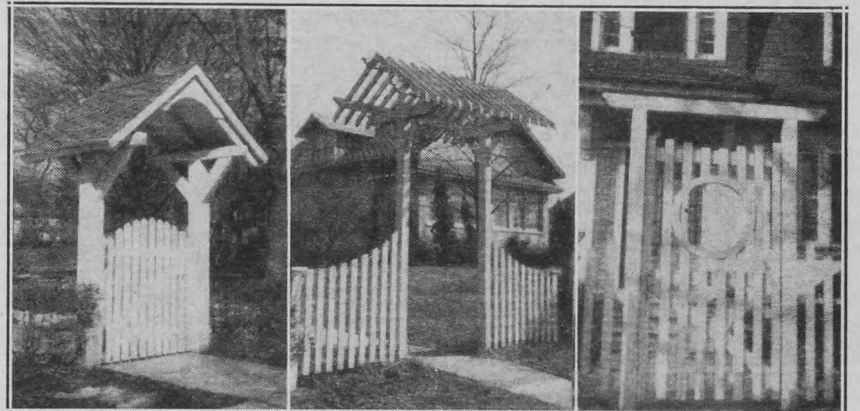
A WELL-DESIGNED and neatly constructed gate adds immeasurably to the appearance of a fenced yard. Even when surrounded by a hedge, or not fenced at all, an entrance arch or arbor over the walk or path leading to the house adds distinction. Gates of neatly painted wood are particularly favored, as these can be made by the owner himself with hammer and saw, and thin wood strips. Little experience in carpenter work is required to do a creditable job, and one can reproduce the designs seen in the accompanying photos without any complicated diagrams.

The upright posts which support the gateways and trellises are, of course, of fairly heavy material; 4x4 or even 4x6 material may be used—in some cases, round posts, or pillars of brick or stone may be used. The narrow strips are the familiar one-half by one-inch material selling for about two cents per foot at lumber dealers, and fastened to the supports with ordinary shingle or lath nails. One by two-inch stripping is also good, and more sturdy.

An unusual gate I have seen is one with the amusing little jigsawed figures of a cat and crouching dog. The figures are marked on one-inch material, then cut out with a jig or band saw, edges sanded and painted.

Rustic gates are also attractive, and may be made by the home owner. In selecting material for rustic work one should select timber which seasons well. Most of the evergreens, such as cedar, junipers, pine, etc., work in well; the bark itself gives an attractive finish. Willow, while attractive in appearance when freshly cut, does not last well and should not be used. Perhaps the most satisfactory material you can use is red cedar (juniper), with bark peeled. This wood is very durable even when set into the ground—but all parts that come into contact with the soil should be creosoted or painted with asphalt paint.

If you can get an old buggy or wagon wheel, paint it white, make a suitable frame for it, and fit with hinges. It makes an attractive and unusual gate; one that adds to the appearance of any yard.



The roofed gateway on the left may appeal to British Columbians. The slatted top of the centre gateway matches the design of the picket fence. The circle with cross bar above introduces new elements in design.

Peace Tower

Continued from page 4

Town. Can it get any more stupid! As Alice says: Curiouser and curiouser. But surely nothing she ever saw in Wonderland is curiouser than what is going on now.

We don't handle the Colonial Air Lines situation very well. We say we are going to recognize China—well, it sounded like that anyway—then we don't. But why go on?

When parliament opened, there were the discredited Conservatives huddled together, only 41 from all

Canada, and of these, only 11 from nine of the provinces, Ontario supplying all the rest. The C.C.F. was cut down to less than a dozen, the Social Creditors suffered 50 per cent casualties. It was the strongest government Canada had had since Confederation. Right now it isn't far from the weakest.

What the Liberals could use right now is a two-letter word whose first word is Mackenzie and whose second word is King. The Mahatma would never have got them into this trouble.

This writer shall dedicate his spare moments in 1950 watching how the Liberals get out of this mess.

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FREE CATALOG!



The Country Boy and Girl

Mrs. Waddle and the Roller Skates

by MARY E. GRANNAN

I DON'T know what her real name was. But everyone called her Mrs. Waddle. And that's what she did. She waddled. She couldn't help waddling, because she was as fat as butter, and as round as the biggest plum pudding in the world.

Mrs. Waddle sold newspapers in a stall at the corner. When she wasn't calling out, "Extra . . . Extra . . . buy your papers here!" she was eating peppermint creams. Mrs. Waddle loved peppermint creams. Mrs. Waddle knew everything that went on in town. She even knew that little Johnny Fenner wanted new roller skates.

"Ball bearing skates, Mrs. Waddle!" Johnny said. "I've got roller skates now, but not ball bearing ones. Mrs. Waddle, if I had new skates, I could go faster than the wind."

"I do believe you could," said Mrs. Waddle, reaching for another peppermint cream. "Yes, I do believe you could!" And she reached for yet another peppermint cream. "But you'd better go along with the paper now, Johnny. Your father is likely waiting to read the news. So forget those roller skates for the time being."

But Johnny couldn't forget the skates. He kept thinking about them all the way home. That night after dinner, he said to his father, "Daddy, there's something that I'd like to talk to you about."

"Well Johnny," said Mr. Fenner, "I'm always ready to talk over anything with you. What is it?"

"It's roller skates! Daddy, did you know that I could skate as fast as the wind?"

"No," said his father, "but I'm very pleased to hear it."

"I could skate faster than the wind, if I had new ball bearing skates," said Johnny.

His father laughed. "Johnny," he said, "if you're trying to ask for new roller skates, the answer is 'no.'"

"But why, Daddy, why?" asked Johnny. "I want them."

"And I want a new car," said his father, "but I can't afford it. Can you afford new roller skates?"

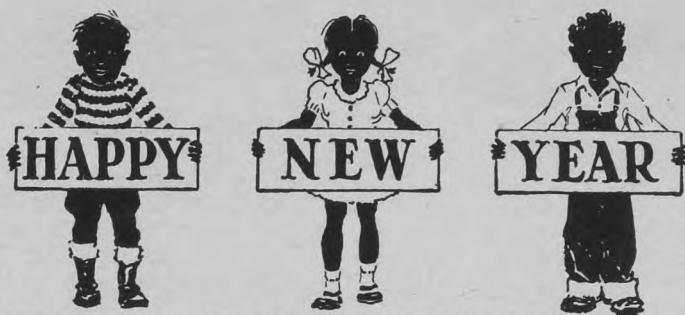
"That's a silly question to ask me," said Johnny. "I can't afford anything. I haven't got any money. But I should think you'd be proud to have a little boy who can skate faster than the wind. Mrs. Waddle thinks I could do it, too."

"Then perhaps Mrs. Waddle might help you to get your skates," said Mr. Fenner.

"But I'm not her little boy," said Johnny. "Why should she give skates to me?"

"I didn't mean that she should give them to you, Johnny. I mean that perhaps she could help you to earn them. She's getting so fat that she has a hard time getting her papers delivered these days. She might be glad of your help."

Johnny thought this over, and the next morning, when Mrs. Waddle was passing his house, he ran out to her. When she discovered what he wanted,



A HAPPY NEW YEAR for 1950, boys and girls. Molly, Dick and Bob carry our best wishes to you for happiness in the new year. Cheerful and pleasant ways of dealing with others, the little everyday courtesies, a "please" and a "thank you" are things which make a happy year for you and all those with whom you live and work and play.

Perhaps you would like an indoor game to play at home in the evening or a Friday afternoon at school. This game called "Land, Sea and Air" can be used for a small or large group. The one who is chosen to be "It" stands in front of the group and calls out one of "land" or "sea" or "air" and at the same time points to one member of the group who must give the name before "It" counts up to ten. For example: If "It" calls "air" the one to whom he points must give the name of an animal or thing that lives in the air, he may not give "bird" he



must give a definite answer in each case such as "crow" or "robin." If "sea" is called a player may not give "fish" but he could say "salmon" or "pickerel." If the person cannot give a name before "It" has counted to ten or if he gives a wrong answer then he must take the place of "It."

Ann Sankey

she agreed to pay him one dollar a week for his work. Johnny was very pleased. He liked delivering the papers too, and every day those skates were getting closer. And then came a day when Mrs. Waddle was twenty minutes late reaching her news stall. That made the papers twenty minutes late in arriving on the front porches. The people wanted their papers on time, and told Johnny that they were going to get another delivery boy. Johnny was worried. He thought the situation over, and early the next morning he called at Mrs. Waddle's house.

"Mrs. Waddle," he said, "you've been late so often that we're losing all our business. So I'm going to call for you and get you to the stall on time. I'm going to haul you there on my old roller skates, Mrs. Waddle."

Mrs. Waddle laughed as Johnny fastened the skates to her chubby little feet. When they were securely fastened, Johnny started off with her. When they reached the candy store at the corner, Mrs. Waddle called out, "Whoa, Johnny, whoa, I have to go in here to get my peppermint creams."

Johnny laughed, but he didn't stop. "No more peppermint creams for you, Mrs. Waddle. You're getting so fat that I'm not going to stop."

And he didn't stop that day, nor the next, nor the next, nor for many days to come. The papers were delivered on time, and the townsfolk were having a merry time watching the merry little Mrs. Waddle being pulled to work on the roller skates. Johnny had saved six dollars now. He needed two dollars and seventy-five cents before he could get the skates. One morning Mrs. Waddle said to him, "Johnny, you've been such a smart boy with my papers, and such a wise boy to pull me past that candy shop, that I'm going to give you the rest of the money you need for your skates. I can button my jacket now,

Johnny, and I feel so much better, that I want to do this for you."

Johnny was very pleased, and thanked Mrs. Waddle. He still delivers her papers, however. He found out that it made a fellow feel good to earn the things that he wanted.

Lawn Ornament

ONE winter our teacher suggested we make articles out of wood and if good enough sell them and give profits to the Red Cross. We all thought this a good idea and decided at our Red Cross meeting to send for enamels, brushes, sandpaper, etc.

For wood we used mostly parts of apple boxes or any other suitable boards we could find about our homes. A book of patterns was also sent for. We each chose a pattern and set to work with a will, during our spare moments at school.

By Easter we had a grand collection finished. Bookends, door stops, window props, pictures, spool racks, etc. In the spring we had a social evening and sold them at quite a profit. I gained much by the experience and think it's a grand hobby.

One of the first things Mother and I made was a sprinkling girl lawn ornament. First we procured some one-inch rough lumber, traced the girl on it and sawed it out with a fret saw. Then we rasped and sanded it until smooth. We gave it one coat of white enamel and when dry applied colors as follows: On both sides—hair—yellow; face, legs and arms—pink; dress and sockies—blue; collar, cuffs and panties—white dotted with black; shoes—black; teapot—red with white. —Robert Krogan, Sask.

Cutting A Linoleum Block

HOW would you like to be a printer and make reproductions of pictures like the one shown herewith? You don't have to be an artist to draw

them either, because all that is necessary is to make a linoleum block of any picture you fancy. The picture should be fairly simple and contain fairly large masses of black and white.

To make a linoleum block, get a piece of linoleum (battleship linoleum is best, of course) and cut it to the right size. Clean the surface thoroughly and then paint it with white watercolor paint, such as you use, perhaps, at school. Then make a tracing of the picture you want to reproduce, using a fairly sharp and fairly soft lead pencil. When you have made the tracing, turn it over so that the pencil marks are against the white painted linoleum. Fasten the tracing so that it cannot move and rub firmly with some smooth, hard object, especially where there are any lead pencil marks. The rubbing will cause the lead to come off on the white linoleum and when the tracing is taken off, the picture will be on the block. It will be in reverse, of course, but when you print from the completed linoleum block it will come right.

Now you will be ready to cut the block of linoleum, and for this you will need two tools. These can be purchased fairly cheaply. They are gouges, one of them making a U-shaped cut and the other a V-shaped cut. If you cannot get a V-shaped gouge, you can use a sharp pocket knife.

The V-shaped gouge is used to cut alongside all black objects in the picture and on both sides of black lines in the picture. This leaves the line itself standing out from the rest of the linoleum. The U-shaped gouge is for cutting away the remaining white portions of the picture so that nothing but the black parts of the picture will touch anything laid over the completed block. When everything has been cut out that is to be white, and you have made as neat a job of it as you can, the linoleum block is ready for printing.

For printing you should have some printer's ink, which will not cost much for all you will need—perhaps a few cents—and you will need a roller of some kind with which to put the ink on the linoleum evenly. If you can't get any kind of roller, make a pad from some old rags and daub the ink on as evenly as you can. Now lay a piece of paper carefully over the inked linoleum block, taking special care not to move it after it has touched the face of the block. On top of this paper lay a block of smooth wood, or a piece of cardboard. Press down gently, but firmly, and then when you take the paper off the block, the picture will be printed on it.—George Holman.



THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
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Altering The Wheat Agreement

The closing chapter of the Wheat Agreement story will draw criticism from many who have hitherto remained silent. A multitude of farmers, who were not enamored of certain features of the deal made between Mr. Gardiner and the British Food Ministry, postponed judgment for reasons which altered as the agreement aged. When the bargain was first struck, no one could predict the future of grain prices. Growers were apprehensive because of the experience of the early twenties. They wanted security and the Wheat Agreement seemed to promise it. But the price of that security turned out to be too high. Mr. Gardiner's advisors guessed wrong. Prices went up instead of down. It is easy to be wise after the event, and some who would like to condemn the agreement feel that it is unfair to do so in the light of after knowledge.

In the middle years of the agreement, hope persisted for a long time that at the end of the period covered by it there would be some compensation for the millions of dollars lost by grain growers in the first two years of the contract. The dying months of its operation show how illusory this hope has been.

Many men who have been silent about it up to now would be willing to write off the whole thing, with some bitterness, as an unfortunate experiment in marketing which was wrecked by unforeseen trends in world recovery. But with a record of error behind them the bargainers are not content to let bad enough alone. The one remaining consolation to wheat growers before the December Ottawa Conference was that, come what might, Canada could dispose of 140 million bushels of her present wheat surplus at two dollars a bushel. Now even that assurance must be whittled down. We are to have a bacon contract, a salmon contract, and a spruce contract, all paid for with money earmarked for wheat. What further adjustments there may be no man can tell.

Those who swallowed the logic of the original agreement are being asked to believe that this involves no loss of wheat sales, but merely a postponement. But the uncritical grain farmer of 1946 is a sadder and wiser man today. How does a buyer postpone purchases of food? Does he eat two meals next Monday and four the Monday after? Plainly that is not what is proposed in this case. It means that 15 million bushels which would have been bought in Canada this year will be bought somewhere else if Britain still requires it. Will an impoverished Britain which shaved down the floor prices in the world wheat agreement fashioned at Washington last year pay two dollars for Canadian wheat when it can be purchased elsewhere for less? It sounds too much like the "have regard to" clause in the present British Wheat Agreement, so rosily interpreted by Mr. Gardiner, and so artfully honored by Mr. Strachey. Let us build no more houses on that sand.

The final defacement of the British Wheat Agreement, initiated and pressed by Canadian authority, mark you, ought to be sufficient proof, if more were needed, that the wheat growers' interests will be sacrificed at Ottawa every time, if stronger political forces intervene. Wheat farmers were penalized more as a class by controls during the war and postwar periods than any other major group, and it has continued to this date. They have refrained from strong protest because good prices and good yields have kept their incomes high. This fortunate state of affairs cannot continue forever, and farmers are well aware of it. If their confidence in the immediate future is to be maintained it is time that discrimination against them be ended.

The Case Of Aime Boucher

Quebec's running fight with the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses came to a head in the case of Aime Boucher, a farmer living at St. Joseph de Beauce, in that province. Mr. Boucher distributed, or had in his possession a pamphlet whose title page read "Quebec's burning hate for God and Christ and Freedom is the shame of all Canada."

The pamphlet is an indignant recital of the ceaseless persecution under which the sect has suffered in Quebec in recent times. The incidents, as described in it, "are of peaceful Canadians, who seem not to be lacking in meekness, but who, for distributing, apparently without permits, Bibles and tracts on Christian doctrine, for conducting religious services in private homes, or on private lands in Christian fellowship . . . have been assaulted and beaten and their Bibles and publications torn up and destroyed by individuals and by mobs; have had their homes invaded and their property taken, and in hundreds have been charged with public offences and held to exorbitant bail." The portion of the pamphlet which seems to have upset the Quebec government most was the flaming condemnation of the behavior of Mr. Duplessis' provincial police who, instead of checking violence, are alleged to have aided or abetted it.

Mr. Boucher was hailed before the local court and convicted of uttering seditious libel, the libel being contained in the four pages of the document. The magistrate is reported to have designated the sect to which he belonged as a "bunch of crazy nuts," language which seems strange coming from the bench, and which was caustically commented upon in the appeal court.

The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Canada, where a panel of five judges unanimously upset the conviction. Three of them called for a new trial. Two of them would throw the case out entirely and enter a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Justice Rand recorded his opinion in a minority report written in the great tradition, a battle cry for freedom.

The Guide holds no brief for Mr. Boucher or the sect to which he adheres. We freely admit that the language used in the offending pamphlet could have been more discreetly chosen. It was a blistering protest written from the hearts of men who despaired of getting justice without an appeal to the outer world. It was the language of Jeremiah; not that of St. Francis. It was a fiery indictment; not an appeal for fair play to neighbors who had repeatedly failed them. Nevertheless it was not sedition, and Mr. Justice Rand said so in ringing words.

In Great Britain, from which our legal traditions come, wide license is allowed to people who criticize the government and any failure to enforce the law, as was done by the pamphlet in this case, provided the critic does not incite his audience to unlawful acts. If the audience takes exception to the critic in a disorderly manner, the British police deal with the mob. In this and similar cases the Quebec police silenced the speaker instead of restoring order. By underlining the right of the individual to express criticism with peaceful intent, Judge Rand has put us back on the right track.

Whole Milk Marketing

The current dispute over milk prices in Winnipeg illustrates nicely some of the difficulties into which controls over business lead. It is worth noting because the same brew is fermenting in every city milk shed across Canada where similar forces are contending and provincially appointed bodies are charged with the responsibility of arbitration.

In the Manitoba dispute, producers insist that their costs have risen to the point where there must be some adjustment in the price of wholesale milk. Distributors say that if the price of milk from the farm is raised, prices to the consumer must also be boosted, because they are being ground down as fine as they can stand. Consumers declare, as they do on all occasions when price increases are mooted, that increases are not justified, that they will bear harshly on those least able to pay, and that they will lead to reduced consumption.

This is not the place to weigh contending claims, but it is instructive to look at some of the conse-

quences which may unhappily flow from well-intentioned interference with free marketing. Under traditional methods of trading, producers who find the selling price of their commodities too low, devote themselves to some alternative activities. Reduced supplies restore competition among buyers and there is an upswing in price. There is a constant tipping of the balance on one side or the other but it never gets very far away from level. It may force some cruel readjustments on either producers or consumers, but there is no person or group of persons against whom an outcry can be raised. Either party will bow silently before the free play of economic forces.

Under the control of a government board there is no automatically restored equilibrium. Three men in the Winnipeg dispute, none of them claiming infallibility, review the evidence and make the best settlement their judgment allows. No one can say whether it is the right one or not. Certainly no party to the dispute will be satisfied. A small price rise will be considered by producers as a grudging compromise, and less than their fair due. Any rise at all will convince consumers that the Board is concerned only with producers' welfare and quite indifferent to the consumers' present burden.

How did we get into this sort of thing, and what can be done about it? One extreme group demands a return to uncontrolled marketing. The Guide does not believe that this group includes many people who know the paralyzing depression that gripped the milk business before the establishment of the Board. At the other extreme are those people who are not content to stop at any solution short of a government created monopoly.

Somewhere between the two extremes there must be a meeting ground for reasonable people. Milk is a different commodity from staple crops like grain and different rules may have to be accepted for its marketing. Public health demands that it be produced in steady abundance and in good quality. These considerations raise the cost of production, and the producer who submits to health inspector's requirements must be reimbursed and protected from unfair competition from people beyond the inspector's reach. Over the whole life of the Manitoba Board's operations it cannot be said that the consumers' interest has not been adequately safeguarded. Producers likewise must recognize that there is no warrant for fixing prices at a level that assures profits for the less efficient at any time or for the more efficient at all times.

The Board cannot work miracles. The best it can do is to strike a balance which in the combined judgment of its members comes as close as possible to the result which fair competition would give, having due regard to the maintenance of quality standards and the steady progress of the business. There is more at stake than the principle of free marketing. One may support that principle and at the same time allow that the special circumstances of milk marketing make the operations of the Board necessary. Because of Manitoba's experience of the alternative, a depressed market and a precarious supply, its citizens would do well to uphold the rulings of the Board, however unpalatable they may be to either party to the dispute.

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union

There will be general satisfaction that a strong effort is being made to mobilize farm opinion in Saskatchewan behind an educational organization which supplants the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section. The new body takes the name of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and its president is J. L. Phelps.

Organized labor, and the greater centralization of capital, have acquired formidable political strength in these times, and use it to the disadvantage of unorganized groups. The largest of these is agriculture, and it is very necessary that there be farm organizations continuously on the alert, protecting the people they represent from further encroachments. Organizations like the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union can carry out functions that the farmers' trading companies, with the best will in the world, cannot do. The Guide wishes it speedy success in gathering strength, and a quick rise to the usefulness of the old Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association in the days of its militancy.